



From the Philadelphia Gazette.

No. I.

Although a thick veil appears to cover us, yet the particulars of our existing differences with the Court of Madrid it is not difficult to guess by a combination of previous events, and a comparison of what has been lately published, that the heads of points of our misunderstanding have been pretty correctly stated in some of the Virginia papers, and in two or three of those edited in this city. These accounts connected with the verbal information obtained from an American gentleman lately from Spain, will afford us materials enough to venture a few observations on a subject so important to our country. In this enquiry we will not lose sight, that justice should be the basis of our political proceedings, as more congenial to the principles which have hitherto honoured our Nation, and in reality more calculated to promote our true interest and happiness.

It would appear as if Spain would refuse to ratify our last Convention with her, whose principal object was to compensate those of our citizens and her subjects who in the course of the last war had suffered injuries contrary to the laws of nations, without our previously assenting to the following propositions.

First, that time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered totally abandoned by the American government.

Secondly, that the article relating to prizes carried into Spanish ports by French cruisers be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish government on that account be for ever relinquished.

Thirdly, that the act of the United States authorizing the President to establish one or more ports on the river Mobile, be immediately repealed.

The first of these propositions cannot be considered as a very important one, but in as much as it appears to be grounded on strict justice. The convention was signed in 1802, and sent over for its ratification, which did not take place on our part till towards the last period of the last session of congress. What the motives were with our government to delay the ratification for near two years, it is not our intention to investigate, but whatever was the cause of it, it is but too true, that there has been on our side such a procrastination in the business, so as to justify on the part of Spain a suspicion of our government having given it up altogether. At all events, in such a state of uncertainty, the Spanish administration could not with propriety or without running the risk of committing itself, send into his Catholic Majesty's vast and distant dominions the official information which in justice should precede the meeting of the commissioners, and this not having been done it appears but just that, as we have taken our own time, for the ratification, a reasonable one may be allowed in favour of the subjects of the king of Spain.

The most important and interesting part of the Spanish opposition to ratify the convention lays on the second proposition. The expunging altogether of our claims for the prizes carried into Spanish ports by French cruiz-

ers, cannot but deeply affect the finances of some of our citizens; but let us not be led astray by our feelings, and let us proceed to the examination of this important topic with candour and impartiality.

By our last convention with France, we entirely gave up, and without any limitation or modification whatever, our claims for the injury received from her, and obtained as a compensation the advantage of being relieved of the burthen some and heavy obligation imposed upon us by the treaty and convention with Louis the XVI, in the year 1778: Our demands would have been otherwise considerable, but we must confess, the retribution was also great. This business thus settled, it is evident we cannot call upon Spain for the injuries received from France, in her ports and coasts. Without entering into the examination of the peculiar situation of Spain towards France at that period, Spain cannot appear but as a mere accessory to the offence; France being in reality the principal—and having by our last convention relinquished and abandoned all our claims upon the French republic, Spain then is evidently released from all obligation towards us, in the same manner that if a creditor was by a compromise, to abandon his right over a debtor, his bail or security would become *ipso facto* equally absolved and free. Many striking observations could be made upon this point. I shall content myself with bringing forward one which appears to me to be conclusive.

If Spain could be compelled to make satisfaction to the United States for the injury the latter has released or relinquished to France, that release would be defeated to every useful purpose, as France would now be liable to Spain for the same damages which it was intended to be discharged by the release of the United States. Now, a release as well as every other contract or engagement implies that nothing shall be done by the grantor, directly or indirectly to defeat his bona fide intent or effect. If therefore the claim preferred by the United States upon Spain will, if admitted indirectly, defeat the release granted to France, such claim must be pronounced to be illegal.

It has been pretended, that Spain was in reality the principal aggressor, but this assertion, totally unsupported, is too weak to deserve any notice. The principal aggressor were those who committed the first act of hostility, and in the cases complained of, it is notorious, that the French privateers were the first aggressors, the territorial jurisdiction establishing but a secondary responsibility, properly speaking a *post factum* responsibility.

We will not pretend to the claim of superior information when we shall affirm, that this business was before the Senate in the last session of Congress: the circumstance was perfectly known out of doors, and it was equally reported, that the observations on the part of the government of Spain upon the subject, were of a cast and solidity not to be easily answered or controverted.

Among other circumstances which have leaked out, it was whispered that the Spanish Ambassador here, had some months before proposed to some of the most eminent lawyers in the United States, a theoretical question upon this subject, exposing with ac-

curacy and exactness, all the principal and collateral circumstances and concealing the real interested powers by a substitution of alphabetical letters. The consulted Civilians, although good and true Americans, yielded notwithstanding to the impression of truth and justice; and although belonging to different political parties, unanimously declared in substance that the United States had not the least claim upon the Spanish government for the injuries of the French privateers on the coasts and ports of Spain, after we had given up, by the last convention with France, all our right to the said claim. The Senate felt the impossibility of the recovery; nothing was done upon the subject, and it is more than probable it has only been brought forward again by our government, with the intention to give, through the means of this desperate pretension, some support to others of a different nature.

GRAVIOIRA MANENT.

From the United States Gazette.

What say our Jacobins to Curran's faithful picture of their friend Tom Paine?

Speaking of a witness whom he was labouring to discredit, he says "Paine was his creed and his philosophy.—He had drawn his maxims of politics from the vulgar and furious anarchy broached by Mr. Paine.—His ideas of religion were adopted from the vulgar maxims of the same man, the scandal of inquiry, the blasphemer of his God and of his king. He bears testimony against himself that he submitted to the undertaking of reading both his abominable tracts—that abominable abomination of all abominations, "Paine's Age of Reason," professing to teach mankind, by acknowledging that he did not learn himself!—working upon debauched and narrow understandings—why not swear the witness upon the vulgar maxims of that base fellow, that wretched outlaw and fugitive from his country and from his God." [Curran's Speeches, p. 224.]

Mr. Curran's opinion of United Irishmen.—"You will consider what degree of credit you will give to the person who has come forward and given his testimony, to support the charges in the indictment, a person who had been one of the United Irishmen; who had formed the abominable intent of compassing and imagining the death of the King—I say the intentions of that body are abominable—Here give me leave to say, in the presence of the learned Judge, that in some newspapers it was said, I vindicated the society of the United Irishmen at some former trial—I deny it; for there is no one that does not know, there can be no man more attached to my King and Country than I am."

[Id. p. 249, 250.]

From the (New York) Morning Chronicle.

AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

Several letters from Madrid have been published, stating the existing difficulties between the Spanish court and Mr. Pinckney, the ambassador from the United States. It is under-

stood that Spain refuses to ratify the convention lately formed between the two countries, and that Mr. Pinckney has demanded his passport and made preparations for his return.

[The grounds of refusal, are stated to be three, which we published in the Herald of the 18th ultimo.]

The offensive passage is in the 11th section of an act, passed last session by congress for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage in the Louisiana territory and is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized whenever he shall deem it expedient to erect on the shores, waters, and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays, emptying into the gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascaguola inclusive, into a separate district, and to establish such place within the same, as he shall deem expedient to be the port of entry and delivery for such district; and to designate such other places within the same district, not exceeding two, to be ports of delivery only, &c."

The first objection is extremely trivial, & one on which the Spanish court is not supposed to lay much stress.—The second has interest. The claims of the United States in the cases of prizes carried into Spanish ports by French cruisers, are conceived to be equitable in their nature, and so important in their amount to our merchants who have thus sustained injury, that their abandonment is not to be expected.

The third objection involves the most serious and essential point of difficulties on the part of Spain. This respects the limits of Louisiana. Spain contend that the Mississippi forms the eastern boundary of that country, and that no part of West Florida is included in the late cession by France. The United States on the contrary insist that Louisiana, as ceded, crosses the Mississippi, comprising great part of West Florida, and is bounded on the eastward by the river Perdido.

The mouth of the Perdido, or Lost River, is about 10 or 12 leagues east of Mobile Point. This formed the ancient boundary between Louisiana and Florida, when the former was possessed by France, and was confirmed as such by treaty between France and Spain in 1719. The subsequent changes of masters these countries have experienced, are not considered as affecting the claim of the United States to these limits, since by the treaty of St. Idefonso, Spain ceded to France, in express terms, the province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it then had in the hands of Spain, and that it had then possessed by France, which was, as just stated, to the Perdido river. France has transferred to the United States, in the late sale, all her right to the Louisiana country as ceded by Spain in this Idefonso treaty.

It is in conformity with this construction, that congress considered the late acquisition of territory as extending to the river Perdido, and passed the act alluded to, which has given such great umbrage to his Spanish majesty. The marquis d'Yrujo has just gone on to Washington, with full power, it is expected, on the part of Spain, to settle these difficulties. But there is no reason to suppose, that the



United States will abandon their claim to the territory in dispute.

For the satisfaction of our readers, we subjoin the convention which the court of Madrid has recently refused to ratify.

#### CONVENTION

Between his Catholic majesty and the United States of America, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation, during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty or the laws of nations.

His Catholic majesty and the government of the United States, with- ing amicably to adjust the claims which have arisen from the excesses committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation contrary to the laws of nations or the treaty existing between the two countries,—his Catholic majesty has given, for this purpose, full powers to his excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, counsellor of state gentleman of the bed chamber in employment, first secretary of state, and universal dispatch, and superintendent general of the post and post offices in Spain and the Indies; and the government of the United States of America, to Charles Pinckney, a citizen of the said states, and their minister plenipotentiary near his Catholic Majesty, who have agreed as follows:

*First.* A board of commissioners shall be formed, composed of five commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by his Catholic Majesty, two others by the government of the United States, and the fifth by common consent; and in case they should not be able to agree on a person for the fifth commissioner, each party shall name one and leave the decision to lot; and hereafter in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any of those already appointed, they shall proceed in the same manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them.

*Second.* The appointment of the commissioners being thus made, each one of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss, and decide on the claims which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the existing treaty, and with the impartiality justice may dictate.

*Third.* The commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madrid, where, within the term of eighteen months, (to be reckoned from the day on which they may assemble) they shall receive all claims which, in consequence of this convention, may be made, as well by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty as by the citizens of the United States of America who may have a right to demand compensation for the losses, damages, or injuries sustained by them in consequence of the excesses committed by Spanish subjects or American citizens.

*Fourth.* The commissioners are authorized by the said contracting parties to hear and examine on oath, every question relative to the said demands, and to receive as worthy of credit all testimony the authenticity of which cannot reasonably be doubted.

*Fifth.* From the decisions of the commissioners, there shall be no appeal, and the agreement of three of them shall give full force and effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnifications, which may be adjudged to the claimants; the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the board of commissioners.

*Sixth.* It not having been possible for the said plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the above mentioned board of commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruizers, agents consuls or tribunals, in their respective territories, which might be imputable to their two governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall reserve (as it does by this convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens, respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims at such times as may be most convenient to them.

*Seventh.* The present convention

shall have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. In faith, whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Madrid, this eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two.

PEDRO CEVALLOS, (Seal.)

CHARLES PINCKNEY, (Seal)

#### AFFAIR OFF TOULON.

*"His Majesty's ship Canopus," off Toulon, May 25.*

"Yesterday, in company with the Donegal and Amazon, we were nearly brought to action by a very superior squadron of the enemy, whom Admiral Campbell had been sent by Lord Nelson to reconnoitre. The main body of the fleet remained far out of the sight of the land; but the weather was so very fair, that the Rear Admiral was tempted to stand in close, to get a good view of them.—To the eastward of the harbour's mouth (in which direction the road is open) on our nearer approach it fell almost calm, and the gun boats immediately pulled towards us, and commenced firing, when we tacked, but at such a distance that their shot fell short. The Admiral fired in return. A moderate breeze by this time sprang up, and the squadron in the harbour were soon under sail after us, and in less than an hour it consisted of five sail of the line and three heavy frigates: they appeared determined to make a grand push after us. The frigates, and one of the line of battle ships, appeared to gain considerably; and the headmost of the former (which was the same fellow the Amazon chased in Hibernia Bay, during the winter) opened a distant teasing fire on the Donegal, which was our sternmost ship.— This was not to be born long patiently by Sir Richard Strachan, who watching his opportunity, luffed up, and gave a broadside, which made the headmost gentry heave their sides aback quicker than ever I saw them perform any manœuvre. The Canopus also threw some shot at the same time, in a very good direction.

Although the fire was at such a distance, that I have great doubts whether any shot took effect, yet it evidently served to check the progress of the headmost 74 (supposed to be Swifsure,) for notwithstanding she was coming up fast, and with four of her own class at her heels, instead of closing with the Donegal, the moment she came within random shot, she rounded to fire her broadside, by which she lost a great deal of way, though perhaps this was her object.— The squadron that was now in pursuit of us, & coming fast up, was so superior as to preclude all chance of doing any thing with them.—Admiral Campbell, therefore, made sail, and they continued to follow us for some time under a crowd of canvass, still keeping the advantage of sailing; but fearful of being drawn off too far, and decoyed into the jaws of the Viscount, by the time they were about five leagues from Toulon, they were recalled by their signal post on the Hill, and all stood in gain. This was about three quarters past 3 o'clock, P. M.

At six we saw our fleet to leeward, and joined them about half past nine. They had heard the fire indistinctly, and the Leviathan was detached towards Toulon, but had not proceeded far on her way before we were perceived returning.

#### BRITISH SKILL AND BRAVERY.

August 9.

An official account of the engagement between Admiral Lincol's squadron and the China fleet of merchantmen, is this morning published from the East India House. It is contained in a letter from the commander of the company's ship Earl Camden, of which the following is an extract.—"On the 14th Feb. at day break we saw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and at nine A. M. a signal was made from one of the fleet for seeing four strange sail in the south west. Four vessels were immediately sent to examine, and very soon reported by signal, that they were an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates, and a brig. At four P. M. the look out

ships were recalled, and a line of battle formed in close order. As soon as the enemy could fetch in our wake they put about; we kept on our course under an easy sail; at near sunset they were close up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them: but at the close of the day we perceived them to haul to windward. We lay to, in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at day break, on the 15th, we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a rear admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours. At 9 A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steered our course, under an easy sail; the enemy then filled their sails and edged towards us. At 1 P. M. finding they proposed to attack and endeavoured to cut off our rear, I made the signal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession: the Royal George being the leading ship, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we stood towards him under a press of sail; the enemy then formed in a very close line, and opened their fire on the headmost ship, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Ganges and Earl Camden opened their fire as soon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set. At 2 P. M. I made the signal for a general chase, and we pursued them till four P. M. when fearing a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at 8 P. M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we perceived him steering to the eastward, under a press of sail. The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many shot in her hull, and more in her ribs; but few shot touched either the Camden or the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be ill directed, his shot either falling short or passing over us.

*From the Philadelphia Political and Commercial Register, of Sept. 20.*

In the discharge of an important, and to myself an indispensable duty, the subjoined statement was communicated, in the first instance, to the government.—In a respectful solicitude for the rights and interest of our country the deposition and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON.

Sept. 20th.

On Thursday, September 6th, about noon, a note, of which the following is a transcript, was left at my office, as my clerk informed me, by a person who lives with Mr. Francis Breuil, merchant in Philadelphia:

"The marquis de Casa Yrujo presents his compliments to major Jackson, and would be very happy to know from him when and where he could have the pleasure to see him in the course of the day."

*"Thursday 6."*  
Never having before received any communication from Mr. Yrujo:— Never having even exchanged one word of conversation with him in my life—I was not a little surprised at receiving this message, which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Major Jackson presents his compliments to the marquis de Casa Yrujo—in reply to his note of this morning, just now received; major Jackson will be at his office until 2 o'clock, and at his house in Chestnut street, next to gen. Dickinson's, until 4 o'clock, at either of which places he will see the marquis de Casa Yrujo, or, if more convenient, he will wait on him."

*"Thursday, Sept. 6th."*  
This note was sent by Mr. Johnson, my clerk, & left at governor M'Kean's—Mr. Breuil called on me soon after and said that the marquis de Casa

Yrujo would be glad to see me at the marquis's house at five o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr. Yrujo wanted to see me? he said he did not know.

I went at five o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and, on entering the room, was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised, major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending to you, but I trust an explanation of the motive will excuse me. I consider you, Sir, as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honour."

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued; but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper, that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them government) as disinclined to go to war with Spain: in this, however, you are mistaken; the reverse is the fact; and they only with the federal papers to utter those opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country, which would certainly be very injurious to your's: for if the king, my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi, three ships of the line and six frigates to the Chesapeake, and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook, what would you do? But you have it in your power to do much good, by espousing the part of Peace, which is so necessary to both nations; and if you will consent to take elucidations on the subject from me, I will furnish them, and I will make you any acknowledgment." Perceiving, at this moment, his infamous purpose, I with difficulty stifled the emotions which it excited, and restrained my indignation. He went on to examine in detail the several points in dispute between Spain and the United States; and as I wished to learn his opinions respecting them, I suffered him to proceed. Among other things he said that if Mr. Pinckney had acted by instructions from the administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them, war was inevitable. But he had no doubt war was the wish of our administration; for he had received a letter from New Orleans, dated on the 25th April last, which stated that there was a letter at that place, in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, dated in March last, which declared that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colours, they should be supported.

He continued his observations, and pressed me to give him an answer, assuring me that this was no diplomatic management, but an *spontaneous* (un- bosoming) of himself to me as a man of honour—and he trusted I would so candidly it. I then quitted the room; he went with me to the street door, and again asked me when I would give him an answer. With difficulty I suppressed the indignation of my feelings and left the house. W. JACKSON.

Sworn the 7th Sept. 1804, that the contents of the within statement are just and true.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, Chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia, Sept. 7th, 1804.*

SIR,  
Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honour, which no change of fortune or circumstances can ever efface or diminish, have decided me, on the present occasion, to address you.

The accompanying documents refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects, banish every other remembrance.

Mr. Yrujo's official character, precludes the only reparation I would confer to receive for this attempt against my honour. It is for you, Sir, to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
W. JACKSON,  
Thomas Jefferson, esquire, president of the United States.



Monticello, Sept. 15, 1804

SIR,

I have received your letters of the 7th and 9th instants, and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country, as you seem sufficiently apprised that the person of the marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by its honor against all violation, I need add nothing on that head. On another however I may be permitted to add that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me was meant as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, their loss will not be great, no such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privacy. With my acknowledgments for the communication I tender you my salutations.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Major William Jackson.

Duplicate.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 2.

By the arrival at Boston of the Sally, Captain Webber, from Liverpool, and the Glen, Captain Hickey, from London, English Papers have been received as late as the 13th August. The following summary is given in the Boston Gazette:

Among other articles of local concern, our papers mention the safe arrival of all the valuable fleets of merchantmen expected in the month of August, among which are the China, the Leeward Island, the Jamaica, the Newfoundland, the Lisbon, and the Baltic Fleets. They also inform of the prorogation of the British Parliament, by a speech from the throne: of the election of Mr. Mainwaring for Middlesex county, in the room of Sir Francis Burrell; of the near escape of the French fleet from Brest, and of the rumour of an alliance offensive and defensive, between Great Britain and Russia.

Of Continental News, Bell's Weekly Messenger observes, "If our readers expect to find any articles of interest or importance in our foreign selections, they will be disappointed. But they will find as much little tattle in the Monitor, as in any of our fashionable journals; Bonaparte goes to the opera and menaces war, bespeaks a play and signs a sentence, almost in the same paragraph. The French Court is now becoming as splendid and gallant as in the age of Louis XIV; and the despotism of that reign, which, contrary to all human speculation, was so favorable to the arts, is likely, under the tyranny of Bonaparte, to prove equally propitious."

The same paper, however, contains the following article, which, if it declares not a fact, may be considered as the precursor of a measure, neither improbable, nor is it believed will be found impracticable:—"It is impossible to embody all the rumpurs which are abroad in the short space allowed to us. It is said with a good deal of confidence, that an offensive and defensive alliance is concluded between Russia and England, to which Austria and Prussia are invited to accede. We wish we could speak of this as a matter that admitted no doubt. Every one acknowledges that it is the only way to liberate the Continent; but every one is aware of the difficulty of organizing a confederacy of this magnitude, which is composed likewise of some jarring materials."

A late London paper in speaking of the late unhappy duel between Gen. HAMILTON and Col. BURR, observes:—"The mind is shocked at the circumstance of the second magistrate of a country having been guilty of such a violation of the law, and of his having been countenanced and assisted by a Judge, whose paramount duty it is to cause the laws to be obeyed, and to punish those who disobey them."

We are informed that the Consecration of the Rev. Dr. PARKER, Bishop elect, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of Massachusetts,

was to have taken place in Trinity Church on the 13th ultimo.

Gaz. U. S.

A letter from Curacao to a respectable house in New York, under date of 28th July, says, "This is to inform you that the blockade ship relinquished her station off this port about ten days ago."

A letter received by a merchant of this city, states, that Mr. Pinkney, our minister at Madrid, was to leave that city on the 29th July, having sold all his furniture, and engaged the necessary voitures, or caleches, to carry him to the sea-port town, whence he was to embark for America.

Latest arrival—Our readers will peruse with an uncommon interest, the foreign articles in this evening's paper, by the way of Boston. The great powers of Russia looks with a lowering aspect on Bonaparte's elevation. Sweden, too, is disposed to assume a menacing attitude. In England, the king's health is completely restored, and Mr. Pitt's administration has become very popular. The current year, we think, promises, or rather threatens, some very extraordinary crisis, both on this side and the other of the Atlantic.

N. Y. Herald.

The Annapolis paper of Thursday last announces the following Deaths:—"On Sunday morning last, at twelve o'clock, at South River, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. ANNE HARWOOD."

"And on the evening of the same day, in that city, about twelve o'clock, in the 62d year of his age, her son, THOMAS HARWOOD, Esq. Treasurer of the western shore of this State."

DIED, at Paris, the 30th of July, FRANCIS AMBROISE DIDOT, Printer, in the 74th year of his age. This gentleman has contributed more than any of his contemporaries to improve the art of Printing in France; and has of late years been celebrated for the elegant style in which he has printed many valuable works.

DIED, on the 15th ult. at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, the Rev. HUGH MORRISON. His death was caused by a highly bilious fever, which carried him off in a few days. He has left a numerous family to lament his loss.

## To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Tenement at the Head of Shoal Creek, in Dorchester County, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Vickers. This Place is the Property of Mrs. Ennalls, to whom it would be an object to have a good Blacksmith settled there, for the convenience of her own Farms. For such a Tradesman it would be an advantageous situation, being not more than two miles from Cambridge, and in a well-settled Neighbourhood. The Dwelling-House is new and very convenient for a small Family, as it consists of two Rooms below and one above Stairs, with a Fire-Place in each; and the Tenant may be accommodated with a Lot containing from five to ten Acres of Land. ALSO TO BE RENTED, the FARM in Poplar Neck, Caroline county, whereon Richard Willoughby formerly lived as Overseer. It consists of three Fields containing each about Eighty or Ninety Thousand Corn Hills. For Terms, apply to

CH: GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Dorchester County, Sept. 24, 1804.

## Notice.

ALL Persons having legal Claims against the subscriber, as securities for Samuel Clayton, late Constable for the Hundred of Fred Haven in Talbot County, for Buys done by him as Constable of the said Hundred, during the time of our Suretyship, are hereby desired, to present the same to us for Settlement, on or before the first day of December next, otherwise they will be excluded from any Benefit thereafter.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD, &  
CHARLES COX,  
Securities for Samuel Clayton late  
Constable of Fred Haven Hundred.  
Easton, September 25th 1804.

## For Sale.

THREE hundred and thirteen acres of very valuable land situated in Kent County, within about twenty seven miles of the City of Baltimore, of which, about seventy acres are wood land. This farm is elegantly situated on Chesapeake Bay, convenient to fish, oysters and wild fowl. The dwelling house has three large rooms, and a passage below and six lodging rooms on the second floor. The garden is a very good one, and the place abounds in good fruit. The quantity of bank shells on it, is immense. This property will be sold in one lot, or divided as may best suit purchasers.

Any person inclined to purchase may view the place, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or in his absence to Mr. Philip Taylor.

JAMES LLOYD.

Sept. 18, 1804.

41 4w.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Proprietors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company will be held at Wilmington on the 23d day of 10 month (October) next, for the purpose of choosing ten directors in the room of Robert Wharton and George Gale, Esquires, resigned.

EDWARD GILPIN, Secy.  
Wilmington, 9th Mo. 14th 1804.

## Will be Sold

AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 10th Octber, (if fair) it will be sold, at the farm of the subscriber lying on Miles-River, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security. A number of valuable work horses and oxen, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, and hogs, with a variety of farming utensils, such as ploughs, harrows, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HUGHES.

Miles-River, Sept. 22, 1804. 41  
N. B. A valuable pair of well broke carriage horses at private sale.

MARYLAND.

GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM 1804.

ORDERED, by the Court, that the Business of the several Counties of the Eastern Shore, standing for Trial in this Court, be arranged in the following order:

Cecil & Kent—On Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, of the first week.  
Queen Ann's & Caroline—On Friday and Saturday in the same week.

Dorchester & Talbot—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the second week.  
Worcester & Somerset—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the same week.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Cecil and Kent counties, be returnable on the first day of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted in the subpoenas.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, be returnable on Friday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Dorchester and Talbot counties, be returnable on Monday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Worcester and Somerset counties, be returnable on Thursday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Court cause this order to be published weekly, for four weeks, in the Easton papers.

Test,  
JAMES EARLE, Jr. Clk.

TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing year,

## The House & Lots

Where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

July 30th, 1804.

## TO BE SOLD.

At public Sale, on Monday 22d October, at the House of the Subscriber in CAMBRIDGE,—

SOME Cattle, Horses, Oxen, Ox-Cart, Timber-Wheels, Household Furniture, &c. Also the House and Lot in Cambridge where JOSEPH KRENE lives: the Lot will be divided into Lots of 20 and 30 feet front. The Terms of Sale will be made known on the day of Sale.

TO BE RENTED—The DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, &c where Doctor Hines Goldsborough lately lived—Possession may be had on the 1st January next.

CAROLINE GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, 24th Sept. 1804. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable wholly to discharge.

WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.  
Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 18, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I will apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS HARDING.  
Caroline county, Sept. 18, 1804.

## Notice.

ONCE more the subscriber earnestly requests that all persons indebted to the estate of John Palmer, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement on or before the 25th of September next, otherwise they will by law be excluded from any part of said estate.

FRANCIS PALMER, } Admr's  
OR NOW  
FRANCIS TOWNSEND. }  
August 28th 1804. 3w 37

## For Sale

SIXTY Thousand Acres of most excellent LAND in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for Grass and Grain, in a very beautiful Country, some what hilly, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good Water, abounds in Mill-Stones and is within a few miles of the village of Belzoni, which will probably be the County Town. A Turnpike Road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper End of this Land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, and at the Delaware meeting a Turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed. Thirty five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me. Having been on the Land, I can recommend it, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it, previously, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.

The value of the Tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unsettled Land, that I know of, so near to that City.

One third, or one fourth, of the purchase money, (as may suit the Buyer) must be paid down, the Residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly Payments, with Interest.

EDWD. TILGHMAN.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804. 15w

A BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, is wanted in the HERALD OFFICE as an Apprentice to the Printing-Business.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES  
For sale at this office.



### THOS. & SAML. WAINERIGHT, Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

**I**NFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES HOLMS, as a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.  
Easton, Sept 3d, 1804. 38

### A valuable Farm FOR SALE.

**T**HE Subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting-Creek, which issues out of Miles-River in Talbot County: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable: A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser—Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,  
Attorney in fact.  
4th September, 1804. 38 tr

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES EARLE DENNY, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 3d day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 3d day of September, Anno Domini 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r. of  
J. E. DENNY.  
Sept. 4th, 1804. 38 6w

### TO THE PUBLIC.

**T**HE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY, is again opened for the Instruction of Youth, in the Classics, Mathematics, and other Branches of Education.—Parents who wish their Children to progress in the Mathematics, and at the same time to acquire a knowledge of the English Grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the Classical School, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for Tuition to each Department.

There is a Vacancy for a Boarder not exceeding 12 years of age in the house of the Principal.  
Sept. 17, 1804. 3w

**All persons in Dorchester county remaining in arrears to the Editor for the Herald and Printing-Business, are hereby notified that their accounts are left with Mr. RUIB of Cambridge for settlement: They are therefore earnestly requested to prepare themselves for the payment of the balances due immediately.**

### Commission Business.

The subscriber has commenced the commission business at No. 6, Prattstreet, for the sale of

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, &c.

**A**ND Solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business entrusted to his care shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.  
Baltimore, August 10th 1804. 36 6w

### For Sale,

**P**ART of a tract of Land, called BROOMLY LAMBERTH, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the Premises, or to

JAMES DAVIDSON.  
Queen Anne's County, }  
July 25, 1804. 35 6w

**B**y Order of the Chancellor, the creditors of John Winn Harrison, deceased, of Talbot county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within three months from this date, being the day appointed for the sale of a part of the real estate of said John Winn Harrison, deceased.

JOHN SINGLETON, Trustee.  
Talbot county, August 6, 1804. 33

**A**t a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 5th of June, 1804:

**ORDERED,**  
That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Thirty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the 10th day of September next.

And at a meeting held at the same place on Wednesday the 25th July, 1804.

**ORDERED,**  
That the proprietors advance and pay the sum of Forty Dollars upon each share respectively, on or before the first day of November next. The payments to be made to the following persons:

Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia.  
Joseph Taitnall, Wilmington.  
Kinsey Johns, New-Castle.  
William Cooch, Christiana.  
George Gale, Cecil county.  
Wm. Hensley, Q. Ann's county. } M.

By whom certificates of stock will be delivered on payment of the instalment and arrearages due on the 10th September next.

The above gentlemen are also authorized to receive all arrearages and subscriptions to the remaining shares.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"That the President and Directors shall have full power from time to time as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time and in what proportion the proprietors shall advance and pay the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least three months in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the time of payment so ordered and advertised, the said President and Directors may sell at auction and convey to the purchasers the share or shares of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting, giving at least three months notice of the sale, in some of the Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania newspapers, and after retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced thereby, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner, and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered to be paid, as aforesaid with incidental charges, the said President and Directors may, in the name of the company, sue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the case; and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as if the said sale had been made by the original proprietors."

Notice is hereby given, that the act of incorporation will be carried into effect upon all such persons and shares as may remain delinquent on the 10th September next.

Books of transfer for transferring the shares of the company are now open, and transfers will be received by Joshua Gilpin, Philadelphia, and Edward Gilpin, Wilmington.

By order of the Board,  
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

### To be Rented,

The two Tenements now occupied by Joseph Hopkins, and Doctor Earle.

**T**HE Subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.  
Aug. 20, 1804. 37

Princess Anne, 26th August, 1804

**F**rom the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.  
H. J. CARROLL.

### LANDS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

**B**y virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9th of Oct. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.

On Wednesday the 10th, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-tank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

On Thursday the 11th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 330 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco—The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber—The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c.

On Friday the 12th of the same month—A farm on the Devils Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh—The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality—The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND,  
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, } Trustees  
Somerset County,  
Princess Anne, July 21st 1804. } 33

### FOR SALE,

**A** VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty-five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,  
Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1st 1804. 34

**N. B.** The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present yard, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Tan and Curry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

### BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office,

### 50 dollars reward.

**R**AN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named JIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age, if he has not got some one to shave him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers, Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.  
August 28, 1804. 37

### NOTICE.

**A**LL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAM'L. CHAMBERLAINE, } Exors.  
Ns. HAMMOND,  
Hy. HOLLYDAY,  
Easton, 20th August, 1804. 4w.

**A**LL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as early as possible.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'r.  
Aug. 28, 1804. 37 3w

### For Sale.

**T**HE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime nice Seed Wheat, of the red chaff-bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH.  
Perry-Hall. August 26th, 1804.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

**I**T is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren-Creek spring—I had been, for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move.—During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious.—In this situation I went to Barren-Creek spring towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial: I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor.—Although I laid only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20th 1804. 36 3w  
The Testimony of Charles Vaughan.  
I was taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek spring, determined to give the water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bathed in it every morning and evening—This, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial.—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I laid only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.



# Eastern Shore



# Intelligencer.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. xvth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1804.

[NO. 743.]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

[NO. II.]

The consideration of the third proposition requires some preliminary observations. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso at Madrid, Spain retroceded to France, under certain conditions, the province of Louisiana, with the same extent it was held by Spain, and as it had been held by France.

Spain received this province from France; towards the year '63, but by this grant, Spain did not obtain an inch of ground to the eastward of the rivers Mississippi and Iberville; the territories opposite to the island of New Orleans, as far as the Atlantic, having been ceded to Great Britain, who possessed it under the denomination of East and West Florida. It is an egregious mistake on the part of Mr. Duane, in his essay No. 3, to have asserted, that, "during the revolution, the British took possession of Florida," and so far from its remaining within our boundary, the British did actually divide the country into two provinces, which they called East and West Florida. The case is, that the British, far from having taken possession of Florida during the revolution, it was precisely at that period that they lost possession of it, being driven from the Spanish territory.

all the province. Spain, by the surrender of Baton-Rouge, Natchez, Mobile and Pensacola, obtained complete possession of West Florida, and its dominion was not only confirmed by the treaty of 1783, but it was extended by it, to all the Peninsula, of East Florida.

It results from this, that the territory called West Florida, (the period at which it received this denomination being perfectly immaterial) was not given by France to Spain in '63, as a part of Louisiana, and that Spain possessed it by right of conquest, confirmed to her afterwards by the said treaty of peace of '83. This territory which seems to be the apple of contention, has been held, and is bolden even to this day, as West Florida, and so distinct has been at all times, since the conquest, the idea of Louisiana and West Florida being two different provinces, that even at the period in which, not the least or most distant idea existed of the events, which have afterwards taken place, the governor of Louisiana had a separate commission for the province of West Florida, & called himself governor of Louisiana and West Florida. It is then demonstrated, that Spain held that territory when the treaties of San Ildefonso at Madrid took place, not as Louisiana, but as a different province, no matter under what denomination, and it is equally manifest that if Spain pledged herself, by those treaties to retrocede Louisiana to France, with the same extent held by her, that the territory alluded to, known generally under the name of West Florida, could never be considered as concluded in a treaty of retrocession. In fact, in a treaty of retrocession, France never could, neither did expect, that Spain would give back to her what she had not previously received from France.

The other expression, as it was held by France, is not quite so explicit; but its true meaning is manifest from the sense of the preceding, and by the absurdity and impossibility which should arise, if its meaning was to be taken

in a vague and general way. It is clear, that the expression, as it was held by France, can only bear reference to the period at which France put Louisiana in the hands of Spain, as otherwise the stipulation of being delivered with the same extent, could not in reality take place. I allude to the 3d art. which says, it is to be delivered to France with the same extent it actually had in the hands of Spain. It is then clear, that if it was to be given with more extent, it would not be with the same it actually has in the hands of Spain.

The Editor of the Aurora has entered, in his essay No. 4, with his usual ingenuity, into a long detail of historical facts, and takes a great deal of pains to prove a thing that is notoriously true, that is to say, the territory in question was once included in Louisiana at a distant period, and when in possession of the French: this is a fact that no body can deny, but the inference drawn by the editor, is in my opinion, very far from being a correct one. Until the year '55, the French claimed, under the title of Upper and Lower Louisiana, an immense tract of territory, in which many of our Western States are actually situated; if then, the territory of West Florida was to be claimed by our government because it was once included in Louisiana, we should also claim that Spain would have pledged herself with France by the treaties of San Ildefonso and Madrid, to put her in possession of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. &c. and even part of Pennsylvania, as Pittsburg, held then by the French, under the name of Fort Duquesne, was considered as situated in Upper Louisiana. This conclusion, absurd and incredible as it is, would prove a necessary consequence if we were to admit the logic of the Editor of the Aurora.

The French described their boundary of Canada by a line drawn along the western waters through the south west angle of lake Huron, thence into Michigan and then down the Illinois to the Mississippi. The immediate points of contact to the south of these lines, were considered by them as belonging to Louisiana, a circumstance well authenticated by other documents, and very plainly confirmed by Pownall's quotation in the Aurora, as that author in his plan for the overturning of the French power, proposes to disjoin and keep separate Louisiana and Canada which evidently proves, that at that period these provinces were contiguous. I have confined myself hitherto to some observations immediately arising from the treaty of Ildefonso, to prove it was not in contemplation with Spain to cede to France the territory to the eastward of the river Mississippi and Iberville and to the southward of the 31 deg. of latitude. I must add another already insinuated, which evidently evinces it was neither the intention of Spain, nor that of France, to include West Florida in the cession of Louisiana. No person is better calculated to give the true meaning of the 3d article of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, than the agents of the contracting powers, appointed by the respective governments, to carry it into effect. The pretect L'Aufat and the Marquis de Casa Galvo, well informed of the views and real intentions of their governments, agreed perfectly in the meaning of said article, and the French

representative was perfectly satisfied of the complete execution of the treaty, although West Florida was not put in his hands, but on the contrary remained and actually remains in the hands of Spain. In fact the true meaning and sense of the words, "as it was held by France," although vague at first sight, is evidently determined by the words retrocede and retrocession, generally made use of in said treaty—what is to retrocede? to give back what has formerly been received. If then Spain never received from France the territory comprehended between the rivers Mississippi, Iberville and the Perdido, it clearly follows, that in a treaty of retrocession, it was not intended to have given it France, as Spain never received it from her.

GRAVIOIRA MANENT.

From the Frederick Town Herald of Sept. 22d, 1804.

Resolved.—As the flight of Mr. Jefferson during the war is generally questioned by his party, whenever the prospect of an election causes his memory to be more particularly canvassed, it is deemed expedient that we should open the doors, and let the world see what he was doing for an hour or two, at least. We do not consider it so important; though it is not unlikely but at some convenient time we shall go to the pains of preparing ourselves completely on that subject. We should be glad, however, first to see in what way his partizans undertake to defend or acquit him, and in what way they answer the testimony against him, which has already been submitted to the public. For any thing we have heard or seen, we should have a right to take the fact for granted; though even if that were not the case, we apprehend, there are objections enough repeatedly established, and in part admitted to the conduct of Mr. Jefferson since he has been president, and to the "doings" of his friends, which should turn him every man in the community who is a sincere seeker of the truth. For ourselves we have been almost tired out, in collecting and recounting over and over again all the evidences of guilt and unworthiness in the now ruling faction. And we have seen so little effect produced even by conviction itself, and such an unwillingness to be convinced, that it appears almost useless to repeat what has already been so often urged. However, as at this moment, when the annual elections in our state are at hand, it may be wished by our friends in some of the counties, that even the faithful should be reminded of the leading causes why, so long as they continue honest & informed, they must continue opposed to the Jeffersonian system, we shall now merely single out some of the principal wrongs which have been done under that system. To make out a full list would require at least a full volume.

The reign of Mr. Jefferson began by professions of "equal and exact justice to all men," and of abhorrence to everything like "political persecution." It has proceeded in the dismissal from almost every office worth the having of men of long tried integrity and patriotism on the avowed and sole reason that they were federalists. The war-worn veteran has not escaped; nor is the venerable Pay-

nam the only instance in which the faithful follower of Washington in the battles of the revolution, has been turned aloof, for since following Washington's principles and those he "cordially approved of."

Under this reign the revilers of Washington have been especially countenanced and favoured—Tom Paine, the infidel too, was invited here—Calender's fine was remitted unconstitutionally—and Duane has pocketed his thousands of dollars a year.

In the place of good men turned out, the worst men have been put in, turbulent and designing foreigners, persons such as Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, whose tongue even, breaks our language, as in the whiskey insurrection of '94 he helped to break our laws.

Mr. Jefferson laid some of our taxes could be spared.—We find the taxes on certain luxuries, such as carriages and loaf sugar taken off.—The duties on necessities, such as salt, brown sugar and coffee still remain.

Fifteen millions of debt have been imposed upon us for the purchase of Louisiana, and a new impost duty of two and a half per cent.—Except Salt Mountains, horned frogs and navel backed hogs, we yet see no advantage from the purchase, and we do not see the least probability of any.

rebellion.—We see too, that they are led on by a certain Edward Livingston, late Mr. Jefferson's district attorney for New York, where, for public monies used in his hands, the public have got a judgment against him for one hundred thousand dollars.

The constitution has been broken in innumerable cases, particularly in the cases of the judiciary, who are more and more reduced to a state of slavish dependence on the president and his Congress.—To complete the whole, the forms of impeachment are made use of, to ruin the venerable Judge Chase, for the crime of federalism, who has been all his life in the service of his country.

Public monies have been wasted or misapplied, in the useless change of ambassadors, in Dawson's unnecessary trip to France, in the unwarranted expence of repairing a French privateer in the sale of the bank stock, &c. &c.—and public monies have been voted away in silence or in secret fittings with doors closed against public observation.

Salaries for the great officers of government, which the party said were too high in federal times, have been fixed higher than they would have been under the terms of the federal law.

The best establishments in the country have been violated or destroyed.—Our navy has not been spared.—At this moment our helpless commerce is insulted and plundered with impunity.—The nation is degraded abroad, and weak, distracted and mean at home.

Of such truths as these there is no end.—If the few, we have mentioned, are not sufficient to disgust any people with Jefferson's administration, hypocritical as it is foolish and wicked, nothing can have that effect, nor would they believe, "though one rose from the dead."

If we in Maryland turn from the view of the general government to that of the state, what do we find to console us? Nothing but the same sort of vice acting on a lower scale.—Of



that there is only a county in which  
even a full proof before  
his own need only look to the  
way in which their own little local af-  
fairs are managed, and behold what  
manner of men are every where ap-  
pointed to rule over us.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

A letter from an officer, late of the  
United States frigate Philadelphia,  
dated Tripoli, March 28, 1804, men-  
tions, that an impostor had appeared  
there who pretended to be authorized  
by commodore Preble to negotiate for  
the ransom of the prisoners; that he  
was cloistered some time with the bashaw  
upon the business, but understanding  
that the constitution was expected off  
that place, and apprehending defection,  
he abruptly broke off the negotia-  
tion and took his departure. He  
was on board the vessel which sailed  
from Tripoli, under British colours  
and was captured by the Syren, but  
he escaped in a boat to Malta.

The same letter mentions "The  
commodore writes us, that the ship  
we chased in, and which was the cause  
of all our misfortunes, he has since  
captured, and upon investigation  
proves to be a pirate under Ottoman  
colours, and that the captain of her,  
who was extremely active in plunder-  
ing us, with several of her crew, have  
been condemned as pirates, and I hope  
will ere long pay the forfeit of their  
lives." The writer also says, it is said  
that Bonaparte has written a long let-  
ter with his own hand to the consul  
here, warmly in our behalf. When  
the French consul received his dis-  
patches, he went off to the consular  
and remained on board the frigate  
several hours; he was also closeted with  
the bashaw and minister till after mid-  
night.

"Since the dismissal of the English  
consul we have for very obvious  
reasons grown into our favor with  
the Bashaw. A few days since capt.  
Bainbridge was at the palace and  
the Bashaw being in a very good  
humour kindly told him that when-  
ever he wanted to amuse himself  
with a view of the sea, to let him  
know and the balcony fronting the  
sea should be fitted up."

A letter from the same, dated April

blockade this port, that few vessels  
can enter or depart, and those that are  
bound here generally clear out for  
some other place, so as to deceive our  
cruisers—consequently we don't here  
often from our squadron and seldom  
have conveyance for our letters to A-  
merica. My turn of walking out ge-  
nerally comes round two or three times  
a week, when we take a ramble into  
the country most commonly to the  
Bashaw's gardens; the flower garden  
to the country palace is not laid out  
with any taste, and the flowers in it are  
of the most common sort; but the  
orange orchard adjoining it is delight-  
ful beyond what you can imagine,  
and where we toll two or three hours  
under the shade of the orange trees,  
enjoying the cheerful fresh air and  
feasting upon the most delicious  
fruits.

A letter from the same, dated May  
14, 1804, says, "we have not heard a  
syllable more respecting Bonaparte's  
interference in our behalf," and ano-  
ther of the 22d of May observes, "we  
anxiously wait the arrival of commod-  
ore Preble off this town with his dis-  
patches to open negotiation for our  
ransom. Our consolation under our  
so long deferred hope is that it seems  
impossible for it to be many days more  
now ere we see him."

Extract of a letter from one of our  
captive fellow citizens, dated  
Tripoli prison, May 4, 1804.

"I mentioned to you some time  
since what the English consul hath told  
me, that he had obtained leave for me  
to live with him, but that the burn-  
ing of the Philadelphia frigate, by our  
squadron, had irritated the bashaw  
against us, and made him retract the  
permission which it seems had been  
granted with so much reluctance.—  
Since that, the consul has gone to  
Malta, having been peremptorily or-  
dered to leave this regency. I feel  
very little disposed to regret his dis-  
missal; at least in him I have lost no  
friend, notwithstanding his professions,  
and affected friendship. His conduct  
towards us on our arrival at this place

was far from being friendly. Instead  
of coming forward as he ought to have  
done, to console us under our misfor-  
tune, and alleviate our necessities, we  
knew and felt several days that there  
was no reliance on his humanity ought  
to have been his duty, he was  
basely cowering at the throne of an  
unprincipled tyrannical usurper, and  
with the most despicable humiliation  
congratulating him upon his good  
fortune in obtaining so valuable a  
prize as our ship, and so many slaves  
thus suddenly becoming his! With  
regard to what he said of having ob-  
tained permission for me to live with  
him at his house, I am very much in-  
clined to think that he never broach-  
ed the subject to the bashaw, he never  
mentioned it to me until he knew that  
such a thing was next to impractica-  
ble. His dismissal was a circumstance  
rather to be rejoiced at, for should  
another consul be sent here he may be  
a gentleman, and coming from Malta  
will no doubt be made my friend by  
sir Alexander Ball. Should such be  
the case, and we continue here any  
time after peace, or after the negotia-  
tion for our ransom is finally conclud-  
ed, I shall then probably live with  
him, and will have it in my power to  
tell you something about this barba-  
rous country and its ferocious inhabi-  
tants. As it is now, we are as much  
secluded, and as closely confined as any  
of the bashaw's women. 'Tis said  
there are many circumstances in this  
city and its neighbourhood well wor-  
thy of seeing, the ruins of ancient pil-  
lars, triumphal arches, &c. But we  
might remain here twenty years, and  
not know more of them, except by re-  
port, than you who I hope will never  
see the place. There is a triumphal  
arch in this city which I have  
seen, the workmanship is finished in a  
superior style, and the figures in bas-  
relief of bold and beautiful execution.  
The Latin inscription in some parts  
much defaced, and what is legible is  
in such detached and imperfect parts,  
words and letters, that it would puzzle  
a profound antiquarian.  
"It is in general supposed that our  
squadron intends to bombard this place  
sometime in the course of summer, ap-  
proaching summer—Should such be  
the case, we shall be in the

the country palace. Although the  
bashaw has no very sincere regard for  
us, yet so soon as this town is attacked  
by our squadron, he will take care to  
have us removed to a place of safety.—  
I hope in God we shall yet have an-  
other crack at him: I don't think we  
should ever again be made prisoners to  
the bashaw of Tripoli."

VINCENNES, (I. T.) Aug. 21.

A few days since the Delaware tribe  
of Indians relinquished to the United  
States all their claim to the extensive  
tract of country, which lies between  
the Ohio, Wabash and the road lead-  
ing from Post Vincennes, to the great  
falls of Ohio. It fronts the Ohio about  
300 miles, and its acquirement by the  
United States is of immense value, as it  
will facilitate the establishment of exten-  
sive settlements on White river, the  
Wabash and the Mississippi, great part  
of it is first rate land; plentifully wa-  
tered and abundantly supplied with  
good timber.

Extract of a letter to James Simms, of-  
ficer, dated Keowah, Septem-  
ber 15, 1804.

"On Tuesday the 13th instant, af-  
ter the distressing storm of the 8th and  
9th instant, I rode on the sea beach  
of the island, to view the awful effects  
of the storm, which were exhibited in  
the spoils of the wrecked vessels. A-  
mong them I picked up a seamen's  
chest, in the bottom of which was a  
small drawer, containing a small tin-  
case covering a certificate of citizen-  
ship, issued by Geo. Latimer, collector  
of the district and port of Philadelphia,  
to John Jones, an American seaman,  
aged 20 years, dated 25th of October,  
1800, No. 5846; also, a party-colored  
silk thread case, in which was a  
pair of ear-rings and a finger-ring,  
both apparently gold. These four ar-  
ticles are herewith sent. In the inner  
part of the thread case, there are initial  
letters thus—J. E. to S. L.  
"I have taken the liberty of trou-  
bling you with this transmission, as  
they may tend to establish the fate of

the unfortunate vessel and crew.—  
These trifling articles, when conveyed  
to the distressed surviving friends, may  
prove a melancholy memento. The  
articles being all found in the same  
drawer, induces the belief that they all  
belong to John Jones.

"The ear-rings and finger-ring  
will be found in the first pocket of the  
thread-case. A small round wooden  
sugar box, empty, has also been found  
on the beach, with the name of Tho-  
mas Sampson Dyck cut in letters on  
the cover of it."

N. B. The thread-case, ear-rings,  
and ring, and the protection mention-  
ed, are left with Mr. Freneau.

The different printers in the  
United States, and particularly those  
of Philadelphia, are requested to pub-  
lish the foregoing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

ORDINATION.—On the 12th inst.  
at Newport, Mr. Caleb Jewett Tenney  
was ordained a minister of the gospel,  
and inducted Pastor of the first con-  
gregational church in that town, late-  
ly under the care of the Rev. Doctor  
Samuel Hopkins.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 9.

ELECTION.

For Congress:  
Charles Goldsbrough.  
Joseph H. Nicholson.

The following is the amount of votes  
taken at the several districts in Tal-  
bot county for Members to the  
House of Delegates of this state:

Edward Lloyd (2 excepted to)	528
William Meloy (3 do.)	526
Perry Spencer	516
R. H. Goldsbrough (9 do.)	502
Solomon Dickinson	484
Hugh Sherwood	383
John Turner (1 do.)	363

DELEGATES

for the following Counties:  
Worcester—Zadok Surges, Joshua  
Frideaux, John Williams, Robert I.  
H. Handy.

Somerset—Thomas Bayly, John Cot-  
man, James C. Hyland, George W.  
Jackson.

Dorchester—Joseph Ennalls, Josiah  
Bayly, Solomon Frazier, John Brah-  
awn.

Caroline—Frederick Holbrook, John  
Tillotson, Peter Rich, William Porter.

Queen Anne's—J. Thompson, S.  
Lowrey, C. Frazier, P. C. Blake.

Kent—J. Scott, R. Hatchison, J.  
Moore, J. Thomas.

Cecil—D. Sheridane, E. Veazey,  
Dr. Miller, Dr. Alexander.

Harford—Messrs. Montgomery, Da-  
vis, Forwood, M'Comas.

Anne Arundel—John F. Mercer,  
William Hall, J. Lloyd Dorsey, Of-  
born S. Harwood.

City of Annapolis—John Muir, Ar-  
thur Shaul.

Result of the Election for the City of  
Baltimore.

For Congress.  
Nicholas Kuxton Moore 1952  
William Mac Creery 1795

For Assembly.  
John Stephen 1542  
Andrew Ellicott 1192  
Thomas Dixon 1021  
Cumberland Dugan 336

Result of Baltimore County.

For Congress.  
Nicholas R. Moore 215  
William Mac Creery 189

For Assembly.  
Stansbury 210  
Lemmon 186  
Brown 174  
Harryman 162

Montgomery—Messrs. Swearengin,  
Verch, Darnes, Linthicum.

[These are all the Returns that we  
have as yet received.]

We learn from respectable sources

that at the late election in Delaware  
the Federalists have carried their can-  
didates throughout the whole of that  
state. Among whom we mention with  
peculiar pleasure are Nathaniel Mitch-  
ell as Governor—and James A. Bay-  
ard as a Representative in Congress.

Results on the New Hampshire  
ELECTION.

FROM EXETER, SEPT. 26.  
The votes returned for Members  
of Congress have been canvassed. The  
patriotic exertions of the Federal Re-  
publicans have been completely suc-  
cessful. The following is the agreea-  
ble result.

Federal Ticket—Hon. S. TANNER  
10988 votes. D. Houghton 109079. S.  
BETTON 10977. C. ELLIS 10972.  
T. W. THOMPSON 10977.

Democratic Ticket—N. Parker  
10209. B. Bartlett, 10174. C. Storer  
10171. T. Gogswell 10171. J. R.  
Smith 10151. Seat 83.

Average Federal Majority—803.

There are fifteen more Federalists  
chosen to the next Legislature in Con-  
necticut than there were in the last.  
Ibid.

Col. Simon Larned, has been cho-  
sen a member of Congress for Berke-  
shire District, in this state.  
Boston pap.

The Hon Wm. Chamberlain, a Fed-  
eralist, is said to be re-elected to Con-  
gress in Vermont.

Ibid.

On Thursday last the honourable  
the Council of this state appointed  
BENJAMIN HARWOOD, Esquire, trea-  
surer of the Western shore of Mary-  
land.

Annapolis paper.

We understand, (says the B-  
Centinel) that Mr. Dearborn, son  
of the Secretary of War, is to go out  
to Algiers, with presents to that ra-  
gency.

Gen. MARREAU and Lady were at  
Barcelona July 27. They would have  
taken passage in the ship Bellona,  
which has arrived at New York, had  
her cabin been sufficiently commodi-

ous. It was intended to pro-  
ceed to Cadix to embark at that port;  
the only American vessel remaining  
at Barcelona being the brig Sally, of  
Philadelphia.

Pat.

From the Louisiana Gazette of August 14.

The committee of the meeting of New  
Orleans, and of its adjacent parts,  
to the inhabitants of Louisiana, and  
to the citizens of the United States.  
Fellow Citizens.

The committee think this a reason-  
able opportunity to lay before you the  
address which the United States in  
congress assembled, sent to Canada,  
in October 26, 1774.

Without making any remarks on  
this memorial, we only beg leave to  
observe, what was the language of  
congress, and to consider what rela-  
tion there is between the present situ-  
ation of the inhabitants of Louisiana,  
and that of Canada; at that time when  
Congress put them in mind of their  
rights and privileges, which the agents  
of the English government would not  
allow them.

By order of the committee.  
BORE, President,  
ROBELOT, Secretary.

New Orleans, 9th August 1804.  
[Here follows the address, which is  
too long for insertion.]

The Aurora, with a candour wor-  
thy of its hypercritical patron, speaking  
of the disturbances in West Florida,  
suspects that this may be the second  
part of Blount's famous affair. There  
is indeed in these two occurrences one  
feature of similitude, and that is, that  
in both cases the persons at the bot-  
tom of the dirty work are great demo-  
crats. We beg fair answers to the  
following enquiries, which, if given,  
will tend to elucidate the origin and  
nature of the late extraordinary affair  
at Florida:

Were not revolutionary movements  
in West Florida spoken of at Washing-  
ton in ministerial circles so long ago  
as early as last spring?



Were not letters to that effect written from hence to that country? Were any of these inflammatory letters in the hand writing of the Philosopher of Monticello? Did not these letters hint at a commotion similar to what has recently taken place in West Florida: "that if once the insurgents claim the support and protection of our government, they should have it?" What opinion must the American people form of their first magistrate, if it should be proved, that instead of acting with sincerity in peace, and with frankness and decision in war (it war becomes necessary) he has descended from the dignity of his station and stooped to the very dregs of low Italian intrigue and machiavelian deception?

[Phil. Gam.]

## FIRE!

On the night of the 4th instant, the Dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Felch, of Wilton, took fire, and was entirely consumed, with all the household furniture; but what adds particular poignancy to the misfortune is, the loss of six of his children, all of whom perished in the flames! the eldest about 13, and the youngest about 2½ years old. —Mr. Felch and wife narrowly escaped; not having time to save or even put on an article of clothing.

Ibid.

On Monday last came on before the circuit court the trial of Jacob Ray and Philip Williams, charged with forging bank notes, and passing them knowing them to be forged. The jury on Wednesday brought in a verdict of guilty of passing bank notes knowing them to be forged.

Nat. Intell.

From the Baltimore American, of September 26.

## COMMUNICATION.

On Thursday a camp meeting was commenced, agreeable to a notice given in the several papers, on a piece of ground, about 11 miles from this city, which had been previously offered to the committee of arrangement for that purpose, by general Ridgely. The meeting continued till Sunday last, on which day near 12,000 people were witnesses of a solemn assembly where the divine precepts of Jesus Christ were laid open to the conversion of a number of the degenerate sons of men. Joy beamed with reluctance in the countenances of those who have been frequent witnesses of Divine grace on such occasions. It was a further and will be a lasting proof of the good effects of such devotion, when properly conducted—and it is much to the credit of those who attended, whether as partakers of the sweets of religious exercise or as spectators of the "awful scene of devotion," that the utmost decorum prevailed during the whole period.

How pleasing was the sight to the true and penitent follower of Christ. To see the knees of both the aged and youthful, bowed before the awful throne of an omnipotent God—to see their uplifted hands, imploring the "forgiveness of sins," from a merciful father, through the divine intercession of his martyred sons and begging his aid in the dissemination of true gospel light.—It was a scene truly affecting—a scene well calculated to arrest the poisonous doctrines of infidelity. May the searcher of all hearts confirm every soul in the doctrines of true christianity—and may he lead us all in the path of rectitude, which alone will end in eternal salvation, where endless bliss prevails.

A hint worthy of attention to females who can afford to adopt it.

The little white Ermine is a pattern for genuine delicacy in point of cleanliness, to our fair countrywomen. This animal is so nice, that it will rather be caught than make its escape in a dirty way. The custom of some of our fair Americans, of wearing dark colored clothes, because they continue longer clean, deserves a thought. Such clothes only appear clean. They are not really so. They only hide dirt, that is, they do not show dirt when it is on them. They ap-

pear clean, when they are really dirty.

The Mother of two POLIGNACS lately tried at Paris, was the most accomplished and beautiful woman in France. The late QUEEN was heard to say, "I know not how it happens; but with all the rest of the world I feel that I am a Queen, but with Madam DE POLIGNAC. Je ne suis plus la Reine; je ne suis moi-même."—I am no longer Queen; I am only myself.

Joseph Bonaparte has only one child a daughter two years old—Louis has a son called Napoleon, born October 10, 1804.

From a London Paper.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

The Public has already been informed of a new invented grinding stone for rubbing off men's beards: the following account of its composition and use is extracted from the specification on which a patent was granted.—"Mix one pint of clear lime water, 2 oz. of gum arabic, ½ oz. of isinglass ½ oz. cochineal, ½ oz. turmeric, root in powder, one eighth oz. salt of tartar, & an equal quantity of cream of tartar together; boil them for one hour at least, stirring up the mixture during the whole time of boiling, (and being careful not to let it boil over;) clear it through a sieve; then add 2½ lb. of iron pumice stone, finely pulverized; mix the whole into a cake with whites of eggs, divide it into twelve smaller ones, dry them in the open air for three days, and then in an oven of moderate heat for 24 hours; when they will be completely dry and fit for use. Apply them with a gentle friction to the beard, and they will (says the Inventor) produce the complete effect of shaving."

WHEREAS William P. Ridgely, of Queen-Ann's county, has conveyed all his real property of much more value than his debts are generally estimated at, as may appear by said deed of conveyance, apparently to favour certain favorite creditors, and has advertised that he intends to petition the next General Assembly to set aside said deed, and to release him from his debts.—It is requested that his creditors meet at the Beaver Dams in said county on the last Saturday in October to remonstrate against the said petition, or any other step that may appear necessary to the interest of the said creditors.

Oct. 9, 1804.

3w

## Public Sale,

ON

A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS—

THE Subscriber offers for Sale on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at her dwelling-house in Easton, a variety of articles consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables, Looking-Glasses &c.—Also, the Time of a Negro Woman for seven years.

MARY BOND.

Easton, Oct. 9, 1804.

3w

In CHANCERY, Oct. 6, 1804.

John Seward

Vincent Price Taylor, the bill is to and others, obtain a decree for the sale of the real Estate of Thomas Taylor, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states that Vincent Price Taylor, one of the heirs of the Deceased, hath removed out of the state and is out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in one of the newspapers of Easton before the first day of December next, give notice to the absent defendant of his application to this Court, and of the substance and object of the bill, and warn him to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, to shew cause, if any hath, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Gau.

## Notice.

The most elegant and fast sailing Schooner called the LOUISIA.

THAT has ever sailed from this Port, sails from Easton for Baltimore on Wednesdays about nine or ten o'clock, and from Baltimore for Easton on Saturdays, about the same hour.

—ALSO—

A NEW, elegant, and fast sailing Schooner, will sail for Baltimore on Saturdays from Easton, about nine or half past nine o'clock, and from Baltimore to Easton on Wednesdays about the same hour. Any person or persons wishing to embrace this conveyance will please to attend at the places above mentioned.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, September 11, 1804.

42 4

ON Wednesday the 24th inst. will be offered at public Sale (if fair) if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's farm in Bailey's Neck, where Thomas Maggi now resides, work Horses, burned Cattle and Sheep, amongst the burned Cattle, are Oxen, and some good Milch Cows, on a credit of nine months. Further terms will be made known on the day of Sale.—The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. HAYWARD.

October 9th 1804.

43

## To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Lot at present occupied by James Iddings—A part of the house being calculated and ready furnished for a school room, it would be an eligible situation for a person in that line. For terms apply to

ROBERT MOORE,

OR

JAMES NEALE.

Easton, 10 Mo. 9th, 1804.

43

## For Sale.

ice in a house and thirteen porch for an homely land situated in Kent County, within twenty seven miles of the City of Baltimore, of which about seventy acres are wood-land. This farm is elegantly situated on Chesapeake Bay, convenient to fish, oysters and wild fowl. The dwelling-house has three large rooms, and a passage below and six lodging rooms on the second floor.—The garden is a very good one, and the place abounds in good fruit. The quantity of bank shells on it, is immense. This property will be sold in one lot, or divided as may best suit purchasers.

Any person inclined to purchase may view the place, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or in his absence to Mr. Philip Taylor.

JAMES LLOYD.

Sept. 18, 1804.

41 4w

## To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Tenement at the Head of Shoal Creek, in Dorchester County, which is now in the occupation of Mr. John Vickars. This Place is the Property of Mrs. Enalls, to whom it would be an object to have a good Blacksmith settled there, for the convenience of her own Farms. For such a Tradesman it would be an advantageous situation, being not more than two miles from Cambridge, and in a well settled Neighbourhood.—The Dwelling-House is new and very convenient for a small Family, as it consists of two Rooms below and one above Stairs, with a Fire-Place in each; and the Tenant may be accommodated with a Lot containing from five to ten Acres of Land.—ALSO TO BE RENTED; the FARM in Poplar Neck, Caroline county, whereon Richard Wiloughby formerly lived as Overseer. It consists of three Fields containing each about Eighty or Ninety Thousand Corn-Hills.—For Terms, apply to

CH: GOLDSBOROUGH, Dorchester County, Sept. 12, 1804.

## Notice.

ALL Persons having legal Claims against the subscriber, as securities for Samuel Clayton, late Constable for the Hundred of Fred Haven in Talbot County, for Business done by him as Constable of the said Hundred, during the time of our Suretyship, are hereby desired, to present the same to us for Settlement, on or before the first day of December next, otherwise they will be excluded from any Benefit thereafter.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD, & CHARLES COX,

Securities for Samuel Clayton late Constable of Fred Haven Hundred, Easton, September 25th 1804.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public Sale, on Monday 22d October, at the House of the Subscriber in CAMBRIDGE,—

SOME Cattle, Horses, Oxen, Ox-Cart, Timber-Wheels, Household Furniture, &c. Also the House and Lot in Cambridge where JOSEPH KRENE lives: the Lot will be divided into Lots of 20 and 30 feet front.—The Terms of Sale will be made known on the day of Sale.

TO BE RENTED.—THE DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, &c where Doctor HOWES Goldsborough lately lived.—Possession may be had on the 1st January next.

CAROLINE GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, 24th Sept. 1804. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable wholly to discharge.

WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.

Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 1st, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I shall apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS HARDING.

Caroline county, Sept. 13, 1804.

## For Sale

SIXTY Thousand Acres of most excellent LAND in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Philadelphia, and from 15 to 20 from Delaware.

This Land is admirably calculated for Grain and Grain, in a very healthy Country, same about billy, but by no means mountainous. It is plentifully supplied with good Water, abounds in Mill-Seat and is within a few miles of the village of Belbany, which will probably be the County Town. A Turnpike Road is expected to be soon laid out, near the upper End of this Land, running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, and at the Delaware meeting a Turnpike leading directly to the North River, a great part of which is already completed.

Thirty five families are settled on the tract, by purchase from me. Having been on the Land, I can recommend it, but I am desirous that every man who means to purchase, should examine it previously, as I trust the more it is known the better will it be liked.

The value of the Tract must be much increased by its small distance from Philadelphia, there being no large body of good unsettled Land, that I know of, so near to that City.

One third, or one fourth, of the purchase money, (as may suit the Buyer) must be paid down, the Residue in 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 yearly Payments, with Interest.

EDWD. TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804. 15w

A BOY, from 14 to 15 years of age, is wanted in the HERALD OFFICE as an Apprentice to the Printing-Business.

APPRENTICES INDENTURED For sale at this office.



**JAMES WAINRIGHT,**  
**and Chair-Makers,**  
INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES HOLMS, at a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.  
N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.  
Easton, Sept 3d, 1804. 38

### A valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting-Creek, which issues out of Miles-River in Talbot County: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable: A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser—Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,  
Attorney in fact.  
4th September, 1804. 38

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES EARLE DENNY, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 3d day of March next; they may otherwise by law be

excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 3d day of September, Anno Domini 1804.  
HENRY BANNING, Ex'r. of J. R. DENNY.  
Sept. 4th, 1804. 38

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY, is again opened for the instruction of Youth, in the Classics, Mathematics, and other Branches of Education. Parents who wish their Children to progress in the Mathematics, and at the same time to acquire a knowledge of the English Grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the Classical School, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for Tuition to each Department.

There is a Vacancy for a Boarder not exceeding 12 years of age in the house of the Principal.  
Sept. 17, 1804. 3W

All persons in Dorchester county remaining in arrears to the Editor for the Herald and Printing Business, are hereby notified that their accounts are left with Mr. REED of Cambridge for settlement: They are therefore earnestly requested to prepare themselves for the payment of the balances due immediately.

### Commission Business.

The subscriber has commenced the commission business at No. 6, Prattstreet, for the sale of

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, &c.

AND Solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public. Of those who may rest assured—that all business entrusted to his care shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.  
SAMUEL WRIGHT,  
Baltimore, August 10th 1804. 25

### For Sale,

PART of a tract of Land, called BROOMLY LAMBERT, containing about four hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the premises, or to JAMES DAVIDSON, Queen Anne's County, July 25th 1804. 35 6W

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Proprietors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company will be held at Wilmington on the 23d day of 10 month (October) next, for the purpose of choosing two directors in the room of Robert Whiston and George Gale, Esquires, resigned.  
EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.  
Wilmington, 9th Mo. 14th 1804.

### Will be Sold AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 10th October, (if fair,) if not the first fair day, at the farm of the subscriber lying on Miles-River, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with good security—A number of valuable work horses and oxen, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, and hogs, with a variety of farming utensils, such as ploughs, harrows, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HUGHES.  
Miles-River, Sept. 22, 1804. 4t  
N. B. A valuable pair of well broke carriage horses at private sale.

### MARYLAND.

GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM 1804.

ORDERED, by the Court, that the Business of the several Counties of the Eastern Shore, standing for Trial in this Court, be arranged in the following order:

Cecil & Kent—On Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, of the first week.  
Queen Anne's & Caroline—On Friday and Saturday in the same week.

Dorchester & Talbot—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the second week.

Worcester & Somerset—On Friday and Saturday, in the same week.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Cecil and Kent counties, be returnable on the first day of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted in the subpoenas.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, be returnable on Friday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Dorchester and Talbot counties, be returnable on Monday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Worcester and Somerset counties, be returnable on Thursday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Court cause this order to be published weekly, for four weeks, in the Eastern papers.

Test,  
JAMES EARLE, Jr. Clk.

### TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year,

### The House & Lots

Where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

July 30th, 1804. 1f.

### To be Rented,

The two Tennessean houses occupied by Joseph Haskins, and Doctor Earle.

THE Subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS,

Aug. 20, 1804. 25

Princess Anne, 26th August, 1804.

From the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.  
H. J. CARROLL.

### LANDS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9th of Oct. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.

On Wednesday the 10th, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-tank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

On Thursday the 11th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 2390 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco—The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber—The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c.

On Friday the 12th of the same month—A farm on the Devils Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty-four acres of valuable marsh—The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality—The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit; one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with

gal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.  
LAMBERT HYLAND, } Trustees  
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, }  
Somerset County,  
Princess Anne, July 21st 1804. } 33

### FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,

Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1st 1804. 34

N. B. The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present yard, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Tan and Curry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

### BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Office,

### 50 dollars reward.

RAN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named JIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age, if he has not got some one to shave him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers, Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.  
August 28, 1804. 37

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAML. CHAMBERLAINE, } Executors.  
N. HAMMOND, }  
H. HOLLYDAY, }  
Easton, 20th August, 1804. 4W.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as early as possible.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'rx.  
Aug. 28, 1804. 37 3W

### For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime nice Seed Wheat, of the red chaff-bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH.  
Perry-Hall. August 26th, 1804.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren-Creek Spring—I had been, for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move. During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and indeed often obliged to lie down—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious.—In this situation I went to Barren-Creek Springs towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial: I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor.—Although I had only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20th 1804. 36 3W

The Testimony of Charles Vaughan.  
I was taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek Springs, determined to give the water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bailed in it every morning and evening—This, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial.—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I had only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.



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# Eastern Shore

# Intelligencer

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. xvth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1804.

[NO. 744.]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

No. III.

Governments, as well as individuals, in their transactions, make use of words according to their general acceptance: the denomination of West Florida designates a considerable tract of land to the Eastward of the rivers Mississippi and Iberville, has been generally admitted for these forty years, and this acceptance of the word by Spain, France and England has received a solemn confirmation by the wording of the treaty of peace of 1763. By it, it evidently appears, those powers considered West Florida as a different territory from Louisiana, and it is then to be presumed, that when two of them agreed on the retrocession of Louisiana, they could not mean to include a territory that they did not call Louisiana themselves. Had its cession to France been intended, they would not have thus neglected the phraseology, and left a field of bickering and dispute: a clear and distinct stipulation would have been made to this effect, establishing the limits of the cession on the banks of the Perdido. Nothing like this has been done and the two contracting powers have perfectly agreed in their real intentions, as it proved by the mutual satisfaction of their two agents, when Spain had given back to France what she had formerly received from her: Independent of the preceding observations which must remove all kind of doubt as to West Florida not being considered as a part of Louisiana, we shall call the attention of the public to the boundaries assigned to these two provinces by the modern geographers, of all nations, the Americans included; when it will be found that West Florida is not considered by them as part of Louisiana. Among the number of writers upon this subject, our countryman, Mr. Ellicot, deserves particular notice. No man in the United States can impeach his patriotism, or his merit as a Geographer. He was employed during the administration of Mr. Adams, as the principal commissioner for running the southern line of demarcation, in consequence of our treaty with Spain in 1795, and, surely no man possesses more local knowledge concerning that part of the Floridas where he has spent many years. His opinion upon this subject, has, and should have the greatest weight. In the preface to his journal, after being informed of the particulars of the purchase of Louisiana, he proceeds thus, "It does not appear by the cession of Louisiana to the United States, that we obtain the whole of both sides of the Mississippi, for by consulting No. 5, of the Maps, it will be seen that the island of New Orleans, which lies on the east side of the Mississippi, only extends north to Manchac, from thence northerly along the east side of the river to the southern boundary of the U. States, is still held by his Catholic Majesty as a part of West Florida, and which separates the Island of New Orleans from the other possessions of the United States, on the east side of the river." In the same preface, the following paragraph is to be found: "By the cession of Louisiana, the United States will gain but little on the Gulf of Mexico, and are but little benefited as a maritime people. The important and safe har-

bours on both the Floridas, still remain in the possession of his Catholic Majesty," &c.—In a word, the Maps annexed to his book, present the territory in question under the denomination of West Florida.

We have said enough to show that the impressions as well as the intentions of the court of Madrid, must have been to retain the territory to the eastward of the rivers Mississippi and Iberville as not belonging to Louisiana. Had our government grounded pretensions to establish upon this head, the respect that nations owe to each other, and that dignity and decorum that should be apparent in all their transactions, should have suggested the road of proceeding to explanations and even negotiations, previous to exercising our jurisdiction in a country, the claim to which was at least dubious, and was actually in the possession of the King of Spain; but unluckily congress lost sight of those important considerations, and in the last session passed an act for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage for the new acquired territory, in which there was a section, that appears to have given great offence to Spain. The section alluded to, is the 11th, conceived in the following terms. "And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorised whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect on the shores, waters, and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the rivers, creeks, inlets, and bays emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascagoula."

By this section, Spain appears to consider herself highly insulted by the United States, pretending to legislate in a country held by her under the most indisputable titles, of conquest and possession, and with which it had never intended to part; report says, her Minister had made serious complaints to our Government upon the occasion; & that he required the repeal of such modification in the tenor of the section, as to save the honor of the King of Spain, leaving uninterrupted the rights of the United States, if such rights could exist; but, this just and reasonable demand was neglected or not attended to.

It is very natural to suppose that the King of Spain must have looked on this proceeding of the American Government as an aggravated offence, not only for the glaring insult offered to him in the above section, but also the denial of reasonable redress or satisfaction. In this state of affairs, and with impressions easily to be conceived, Spain very probably received from the hands of the American Minister, the Convention for ratification. We should not wonder at her refusing to give her last sanction to a friendly act towards the United States, at the very period in which the King of Spain considered himself insulted, and when the calls of the Minister for a reasonable satisfaction had been disregarded and treated with neglect.

This appears to be the history of our existing differences with Spain; and if the account of them should prove accurate, we must confess we entertain the most sanguine hopes of a friendly arrangement: In fact, by the preceding explanation, nothing can justify the rash step of our American Minister in calling for his passport. Both nations know the importance of Peace;

we suppose them both disposed to it; and it is to be hoped, that the happiness of many millions of human beings is not to be sacrificed to a false policy, or to the peevish levity of a public agent.

## LITERARY SELECTIONS.

From the United States' Gazette.

We select the following article, descriptive of the manners of the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, from a recent publication of Capt. Robert Percival, well known by his account of the Island of Ceylon.

"I have already noticed the fondness of the men for smoking tobacco; their whole soul seems indeed entirely given up to that habit. We all know how much it is the custom in Holland; but here it is carried to a still greater excess. The men rise early in the morning, and make their appearance in a loose robe and night-cap before their doors; then walk or sit in the porch for an hour or two with a pipe in their mouths, and a slave by their side holding a glass and a small decanter of gin, from which the master takes his soup-kie or glass. Let an Englishman rise ever so early, he will see Mynheer sitting in his sloop or porch, or parading the front of his house in the manner I have described. There are many who get up two or three times in the night, to enjoy a pipe; and so much are they accustomed to this luxury that they cannot on any account dispense with it. About eight they dress, first smoking their quantum; after which they sit down to breakfast, which generally consists of a quantity of gross food, besides coffee, tea, and fruits of all kinds. They then smoke another pipe, and go about mercantile concerns till about one o'clock, when dinner commences, which also consists of a quantity of gross and oily dressed meat, with fruit, &c. as a dessert. A more particular description of their tables I shall give presently. When they have regaled themselves with their darling pipe, they lie down to their nap, which continues till evening; they then rise, and perhaps take a walk or pay formal visits, but are always sure to smoke wherever they go. Coffee and gin succeeded, accompanied by their pipe till about nine, when supper is introduced, and when finished, after a nother hour's fumigating, they retire to bed, gorged with heavy food, and perhaps destined to spend the remainder of the night with all the horrors arising from indigestion. A continual round of this mode of passing their time sums up the existence of the Dutch colonists of Cape Town, exhibiting a most lamentable picture of laziness and indolent stupidity. As their education is very limited, refined and polished manners, or any extent of knowledge, are not to be expected amongst them. The public schools at the Cape are few; and education never goes beyond a little writing & accounts, merely to qualify them for trade, and to enable them to hold places in the offices of the East India Company."

"The Dutch keep early hours, breakfast at eight o'clock, dine about one, and sup at nine. At each of these meals they have boiled, broiled

and roasted meat. At breakfast besides tea, coffee, and fruits of every kind which this country produces, a boiled leg of mutton, and perhaps a dish of stewed beef is introduced; but for very full of grease, that it disgusts those who are not accustomed to this gross food so early in the day. The tea produced at their tables is very different, and is sweetened with coarse brown sugar. Every cup of tea is generally half filled with flies, which are here extremely troublesome, particularly in the summer season. I would recommend to passengers from India, to bring their own tea and sugar on shore with them. The Dutch have it in their power to get excellent tea from China and the East Indies, yet they have always a very inferior sort. Coffee is much more used, and is tolerably good.

"At dinner and supper their tables are covered with large quantities of meat. The manner of dressing and cooking it is highly disgusting to an Englishman's palate, being so full of grease, so indifferently and dirtily dressed, and served up by their slave cooks. Though the meat may be good in itself, it is spoiled to us in the cooking, being soaked in the stinking grease, or rank oily butter, or oil made from the fat of the sheep's tail. Roasted beef, mutton, venison, fowls, and every substantial dish, are sent to table in this manner. A goose swimming in oil is no uncommon dish; or a piece of veal, roasted to rags, and covered with rancid butter turned into oil, with which the meat, when it gets cold, is quite incrustated. The fowls which are indeed large and excellent, are also spoiled in the dressing. A leg of boiled mutton, which is indeed a standing dish at all their meals, constitutes almost the only meat that an Englishman could eat. This being served up without grease, was my constant dish during my residence here."

"The room they reserve for meals in most houses is the hall, terminating at the end of the passage which leads in from the front doors, and is called the back hall; from its being thrown so much towards the rear of the building. Those halls are generally lofty and spacious, well adapted to the heat of the climate in summer; though in the winter and cold months, I often wish they had occupied one of the sitting rooms adjoining, as they have no fire places in any of their rooms, and stoves being sparingly used, even in damp and cold weather.

"As soon as breakfast, dinner, or supper is announced on the table, the front doors are locked to prevent interruption, and to let people know they are at meals; if you walk through the streets at those hours, you will not see one Dutch house open. This is an invariable custom at the Cape. After the meat is cleared away, a desert or fruit is placed on the table, consisting of every kind produced at the Cape; oranges, guavas, pumpkins, melons, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, strawberries, figs, green and dried walnuts, chestnuts, fresh pulled and dried almonds, raisins, grapes, &c.; all excellent, and extremely wholesome in this climate.

"As soon as the desert commences, the Dutchmen call for their pipes, hats, spitting vases, and smoke away with a solemnity and gravity that a stranger might imagine to be studied. They will at times sit smoking for a



couple of hours with the most stupid composure, nor ever think of stirring, till they are inclined to take their afternoon's nap. This manner of proceeding would in England be thought rude and brutal, but it is the custom here, and indeed is of a piece with the rest of their manners. They prefer a pipe to either the desert or a cheerful glass; and the pleasures of conversation, from the time a Dutchman's pipe is put into his mouth, are with him altogether at an end. He never speaks a word afterwards, except to call to Africa, Januara, February, (the names they generally give their slaves,) for another pipe of tobacco.—All the while they are smoking, they scarcely deign to look around, seeming to be wrapt up in the most solemn and thoughtful dignity.

"A Dutchman's hat seems nailed to his head, excepting when the meat is on the table; he is hardly ever without it, even in company with ladies. The latter are certainly treated with very little ceremony. After the first salutation, I have observed of the Dutchmen that they are much more ceremonious towards each other than towards the women. A Dutchman's maxim is that the head is the proper place for the hat."

Washington City, Oct. 5.

The following letter, communicated to the Secretary of State, is published at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

Sir,

Having been absent from Philadelphia for these 18 days past, and travelled far into a part of Virginia, where I had no opportunity to see the late newspapers from the northward, it is but to-day on my return to Washington I have been apprised of a publication highly injurious to my character, which under the garb of sworn evidence, has been made by a certain W. Jackson, of Philadelphia, in the paper of which he is the editor, called the Political Register.

Had the said evidence appeared isolated, with no other weight but the name of the editor and the circumstances of his deposition, I would have treated his malicious attack with the silence of contempt, as all the facts therein related, even when true, would not prove I had violated the laws of this country nor the duties of my station; but a letter from the President of the United States to Jackson having been circulated along with his evidence, this circumstance alone, altho' the President does not express his opinion upon the subject, stamps this affair with a degree of importance it would have been otherwise divested of.

For this reason, and for the respect I owe to the President of the U. States, to this government and to myself, I have thought proper in thus addressing you to enter into the explanation of this transaction, innocent in itself, consonant with the laws of the country, proper in my station, and which cannot be disfigured even by the artifice of insidious malignity.

In a country where the liberty of the press prevails, its use must be a shield of defence, as it is an instrument of attack. This is consonant with justice and congenial with the principle of equal rights, it is then legal to establish a defense by the press against the attacks made through the medium of the press. This sacred principle of self-defence is as inherent to political states, as it is to individuals, and when an offence is thus made against a sovereign which cannot be brought into a court of justice, it is not only the right, but also it is the duty, of the representative of that sovereign or nation to repel the attack with the same weapons which are made use of for his injury.

Were the foreign ministers to be deprived of this right, enjoyed by every individual who breathes the air of the United States, they would be reduced to the sad condition of distinguished slaves in the very centre of the land of liberty. For sometime past some of the Philadelphia newspapers had published paragraphs and circulated comments about the existing difference between the king of Spain and the United States, mutilating facts, altering circumstances and drawing false conclusions highly contrary to the charac-

ter of justice and generosity, to often and so magnanimously proved by the king my master; I myself was pointed out as the author of some letters from Cadiz and Madrid, although I never knew of them but by the newspapers, and with the same injustice, an abusive paragraph against the president was since attributed to me; thus the public mind was poisoned with incorrect accounts and obnoxious conclusions; under such circumstances I believed then, and I believe now, it was not only my right but also my duty to check the torrent of impressions as contrary to truth as the interest of my country. Being very well acquainted with the great influence of public opinion in a popular government as that of the United States, with a just intention of bringing the subjects of discussion under a forcible point of view, which had been carefully concealed, and presenting them to the public eye under new aspects, and apprehending that the editors who had previously espoused a party on the question would refuse to insert in their papers my intended publication, I thought that Mr. Jackson among others would not perhaps have the reluctance which I anticipated in the former. I requested him to call upon me, and having acceded to my request, after a desultory conversation about the news of the day, of Mr. Pinkney having called for his passports (my apprehensions of the rash step) and the detriment which would arise from a war between two nations invited by their reciprocal interests to the preservation of peace, I told him he could do more good to his country by advocating peace, than by the warlike principles he was proclaiming in his paper.

I dwelt a while upon this topic, and finished by bringing forward the only object of our meeting, and telling him that if so disposed, I could give to him for publication, explanations, and lucidations which could not fail to be favourable to the cause of peace, and that for his trouble he would have the acknowledgment that would be proper; those were words upon this head in all the course of our conversation, in this offer I had in view but the just compensation which is due to an editor of a newspaper, full of advertisements as Mr. Jackson's, for the room that my intended essays would have occupied in his Gazette, or a reward for his labour, it he was to take upon himself to couch my ideas in a more correct language than I could do it myself. Surely the honour of a man who is in the habit of retailing the space of his paper by lines should not be hurt at a just compensation which was offered, when it was questioned of occupying some columns of it, Mr. Jackson is less excusable in the perversion of my meaning (converting under oath a mere surmise of his into the affirmation of a fact) as I repeatedly told him, "Sir, this is not a diplomatic intrigue, it is a plain case, and if there was anything dishonourable in it, I would be the last man to propose it, and you would be the last man to whom it would be proposed by me." Why Mr. Jackson has omitted in his affidavit these expressions of mine, so illustrative of my true meaning, is better known to himself, but if he is a man of honour I defy him to deny them; and leave to your consideration, sir, if it had been my intention to persuade a person to an improper conduct, I would have been so awkward as to bring the sentiments of the most scrupulous honour before his eyes; it is then evident that Mr. Jackson has perverted the meaning of the compensation offered, and this is the more ridiculous as the only thing which in rigor was contemplated by me, was the mechanical part of his office, that it is the printing of my publications; it could be apprehended that a foreign minister would risk an intrigue to bribe directly or indirectly a high officer of a crown, depository of the secrets of state and director of its measures, but to bribe Mr. Jackson, the editor of a newspaper whose sheets are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, without a place in the government, without personal influence, to bribe him for the typographical publication of ideas, which were not his own, by their nature perfectly harmless and legal, is a conjecture only to be suggested by a wicked heart or a miserable head. I repeat that the on-

ly apprehended refusal of the editors who had espoused a side of the question contrary to my ideas, determined me to call on the said W. Jackson; but although I consider him a man of some talents, he is highly deceived if he supposes I could mistake his pen for the key to the temple of Janus.

Where is then what he so very politely is pleased to term my infamous purpose? is it in the elucidations or explanations proposed? surely not, as he knew very little of them, and even if known perfectly innocent. Was it in their tendency? that is impossible, when their object was by his own confession the peace and advantage of our two countries; was it in the attempt of publishing them? it is demonstrated that in such circumstances I have not only the right, but it was even my duty to do it; was it in the tender of the compensation? it is evident there was no more indelicacy in this proceeding than there is in the offer or the present of a fee to a lawyer or to a physician; where is then the offence to Mr. Jackson's honour or to the rights of his country?

If Mr. Jackson has proceeded with a culpable levity and affirming under oath that he had penetrated my infamous purpose when it is evident he had completely mistaken it, he has been not less incorrect in asserting upon oath, that I had mentioned to him to have myself received a letter from New Orleans, which stated there was a letter at that place in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, which declared, that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colours they should be supported. No, sir, it is not true, although given under oath by Mr. Jackson, that I had received such a letter. I only told him in the way of conversation, and not for any other purpose whatever, that there were in Philadelphia one or two letters from New Orleans, mentioning the above account. I never informed him I had received one, as in reality this was not the case; that such letter or letters, under the above mentioned date, have been written from New Orleans, is a fact known by some people in the city. I myself have sent one of them directed to a very respectable person in Philadelphia, and it authorized by him I would mention his name, but after the president's declaration I am convinced of the falsehood of the assertion, and persuaded that calumnies can be invented and propagated with the same facility in New Orleans as they are done in Philadelphia.

This, sir, is the history of this transaction, ridiculously magnified by Mr. Jackson who has presented it to the public, with as much solemnity, as if he had discovered the gunpowder plot or the conspiracies of Fiesque and of Bedmar—all the heinous crime is that I wished to make use with decency and decorum of the incontestable right I possess of self defence, applying it to my sovereign and to my country; the intended elucidations have since appeared in other papers under the signature of Graviola Manent, and by the perusal of those essays, you may easily judge if their contents are of a nature to bribe Mr. Jackson with any acknowledgment, as he declares in his evidence or if there is in them to be found a single expression contrary to the respect due to the government or to his country; the use I have made of the liberty of the press cannot be disputed without attacking the constitution, as the law does not consider in its salutary restriction the publisher but the publication, and if this does not infringe the law, it would be a criminal attempt to restrain any person in the United States from the exercise of this sacred right; this is, sir, what was intended to be done and has since been done by me: my means have been just and legal, my object pure and benevolent, and can only give offence but to persons, who, groaning under pique and disappointment, establish their expiring hopes of retrieving their shattered fortunes, on the public calamities of a war, for such persons the doctrine of advocating peace cannot be but high treason.

I would have demanded from this government the punishment of the said Jackson for the offence of converting a mere surmise of his into the affirmation of a fact, and employed in his perverted idea an infamous and defamatory language, had I not anticipated

ed that when the particulars of this letter shall be known to the public I shall be completely avenged by the severity of his feelings.

Although the vindication of my conduct exclusively belongs to my king and government, a favorable opinion of the good people of America is far from being indifferent to me. For this reason and for the degree of interest and importance that the circulation that the president's letter has impressed into this affair, I have thus condescended publicly to notice an incorrect affidavit with unjust and abominable conclusions.

With sentiments of high consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

James Madison, Esq. Washington Oct. 2, 1804.

P. S. I have reserved to the last what Mr. Jackson has mistakenly introduced, to imply that I had assumed a contemptuous style, by refusing to term the administration the "government."

On this head I am particularly desirous of vindicating myself, as it is so foreign to my disposition.—In truth during the debates of congress in 1798, I learnt the difference between the two terms, and in speaking to Mr. Jackson, I mentioned the administration, and added "not to say government," thereby meaning to distinguish between the administration of the three branches of the legislature which constitute the government.—Thus this apparently disrespectful language evinces only the cautious precision of a foreigner.

So many misconstructions, if they had not been given upon oath, I could not have suspected of being accidental.

The Marquis de Casa Yrujo requests those editors who have inserted Mr. Jackson's statement, in justice to him also to insert the above communication.

[Major Jackson's Reply shall appear in our next paper.]

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 16.

On Thursday, the first day of November next, will be celebrated at Christ Church in Easton, an Act of "Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the Fruits of the Earth, and all the other Blessings of his merciful Providence," agreeably to the Order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States. Also a Sermon will be delivered suitable to the occasion;—Divine Service beginning at half past eleven.

"When thou hast eaten, and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God, for the good Land which he hath given thee. Deut. 8. 10.

Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God, in not keeping his Commandments, and his judgments, and his Statutes."—Ver. 11.

"Who so offereth me Thanks and Praise, he honoureth me; and to him that ordereth his Conversation right, will I show the Salvation of God."—Ps. 50. 28.

A report was in circulation yesterday, that the President of the United States intends immediately to lay an Embargo on all vessels bound to Spain, in consequence of the Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of Madrid, received by Mr. Dalton, arrived a few days since at this port in the brig Rose, from Cadiz.

New York paper.

ERRATUM.—From misinformation we announced in our last paper that John Brahman was returned for Dorchester county as a Delegate to the General Assembly.—It ought to have been JOHN ECCLESTON.

Patrick Magruder is said to be elected a Representative to Congress for



the 3d district, in the room of The  
was Plater. Teleph.

In our paper of the 2d instant we  
laid before our readers a Conversation  
which had taken place between the  
Marquis de Casa Yrujo, and Major  
Jackson, the Editor of a respectable  
paper in Philadelphia. In this day's  
paper Mr. Yrujo's Explanation ap-  
pears—and in our next, Mr. Jack-  
son's Reply shall have a place for the  
satisfaction of the public.

Hudson, (N. Y.) Oct. 2.

On Thursday last a part of the mi-  
lita of this city, consisting of capt. Jer-  
kin's Artillery, capt. Hathaway's Ran-  
gers, and capt. Mathews's and capt.  
Dunning's companies of infantry, and  
a party of volunteers under Major Ten  
Breck, turned out for exercise, and  
after the usual manoeuvres in battalion,  
under the direction of Major Van Nels  
and brigade major Frothingham, per-  
formed a sham battle, to the great sa-  
tisfaction of a numerous body of spec-  
tators. A fort was attacked, the at-  
tackants repulsed with the loss of a field  
piece, the attack renewed, the fort  
abandoned and the magazine blown  
up, and the garrison cut off in its re-  
treat by flanking parties surrounded  
and obliged to surrender. The whole  
was conducted with a degree of skill  
and correctness, and performed with  
a spirit and cheerfulness, that reflected  
much honor on the officers and sol-  
diers; and no accident happened to di-  
minish the satisfaction and pleasure of  
the day.

**Parricide.** At New Brunswick, a  
few days since, John Pullen was con-  
victed of murdering his father, and  
sentenced to death. Parricide is so un-  
natural a crime that Rome exiled  
several centuries without a law for its  
punishment, on the idea that no person  
could possibly become so depraved as  
to lift a murderous hand against a  
parent.

Those Gentlemen who are in-  
debted to the Editor of this Paper are  
respectfully requested to call and set-  
tle their Accounts.—The Editor is ex-  
tremely anxious to discharge his own  
debts, but he cannot pay them off with-  
out the Assistance of his Customers.

#### TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Wednesday the  
seventh of November next, if fair,  
if not, the next fair day, at the late  
Dwelling of John Wilson, deceased,  
of Talbot county, near King's town,  
A VALUABLE flock of Horses,  
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with  
the Crop of Corn and some Corn Fod-  
der.—Also, Household and Kitchen  
Furniture, Farming Utensils, with o-  
ther articles too tedious to mention.  
The property (excepting the Corn  
which must command Cash) will be  
sold on a credit of nine months, the  
purchaser giving bond or note, with  
approved security, bearing interest  
from the date. Further particulars  
will be made known on the day of sale,  
and attendance given by

WILLIAM WILSON, Ex'or,

AND

ANN WILSON, Ex'rx.

N. B. Sale to commence at 10

o'clock.

Talbot county, Oct. 16, 1804.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the said  
Deceased's Estate are requested to come  
forward and settle their accounts; and  
those having Claims against said Es-  
tate, are requested to exhibit the same,  
legally authenticated, to

WILLIAM WILSON, Ex'or;

AND

ANN WILSON, Ex'rx.

Oct. 16, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given that I  
shall apply to the next General  
Assembly of Maryland for an act to  
relieve me from debts which I am un-  
able to pay.

GEORGE HOUSTON.

Worcester county. 6w

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Subscriber of Worcester county  
intends preferring a petition to the  
next Legislature of Maryland for an  
act to relieve him from debts which  
he is unable to pay.

EZEKIEL WISE.

Snow Hill, Oct. 10, 1804.

## Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of the Ho-  
norable the High Court of Chan-  
cery, the subscriber will sell at public  
sale, at Long's tavern, in Princess  
Ann's, Somerset county, on TUES-  
DAY the 13th November next, at 12  
o'clock in the forenoon, all the Estate  
legal and equitable of James Ewing,  
late of Somerset county, deceased, in  
and to the following tracts, parts of  
tracts, and parcels of LAND, lying  
and being in Somerset county above-  
said, to wit: All that tract or parcel  
of land called Howard's Purchase; all  
that parcel of land called Turkey  
Ridge; all that tract or parcel of land  
called Dorman's Field; also that tract  
of land called Dorman's Addition. Al-  
so, that tract or parcel of land called  
the Addition; likewise all that parcel  
of Marsh lying on Monikin Creek,  
containing 20 acres; all which lands  
were conveyed by a certain John Wel-  
kins, late of Somerset county, unto  
the said James Ewing: a plat whereof  
will be exhibited on the day of sale.  
The improvements are, a valuable  
brick Dwelling House, out Houses, &c.  
The terms of sale are, the purchaser  
or purchasers of the above lands, or  
any part thereof, shall give bonds to  
the trustee, with such security as he  
shall approve, for the payment of one  
half the purchase money, with inter-  
est thereon, within one year from the  
said day of sale, and the residue, with  
interest thereon, within two years from  
the said day of sale.

HANS CREEVEY.

## Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against  
the above named James Ewing, are  
hereby requested to produce them,  
with vouchers of the truth thereof, to  
the Chancellor in the Chancery Office,  
within three months from the said 13th  
day of November, the day of sale above  
mentioned.

Oct. 16, 1804.

H. C.

113N

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Subscriber of Worcester county  
intends preferring a petition to the  
next Legislature of Maryland for an  
act to relieve him from debts which  
he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Snow Hill, Oct. 10, 1804.

WHEREAS William P. Ridg-  
way, of Queen-Ann's county,  
has conveyed all his real property of  
much more value than his debts are  
generally estimated at, as may appear  
by said deed of conveyance, appar-  
ently to favour certain favorite creditors,  
and has advertised that he intends to  
petition the next General Assembly to  
pass an act to release him from his  
debts.—It is requested that his credi-  
tors meet at the Beaver Dams in said  
county on the last Saturday in Octo-  
ber to remonstrate against the said pe-  
tition, or any other step that may ap-  
pear necessary to the interest of the  
said creditors.

Oct. 9, 1804.

3w

## Public Sale,

ON

A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS—

THE Subscriber offers for Sale  
on Tuesday the 30th instant,  
at her dwelling-House in Easton,  
a variety of articles consisting of House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture, such as  
Beds, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses  
&c.—Also, the Time of a Negro Wo-  
man for seven years.

MARY BOND.

Easton, Oct. 9, 1804.

## To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Lot at present oc-  
cupied by James Edging—A part of  
the house being calculated and ready fur-  
nished for a school room, it would be an eli-  
gible situation for a person in that line.  
For terms apply to

ROBERT MOORE,

OR

JAMES NEALE.

Easton, 10 Mo. 9th, 1804.

## Notice.

The most elegant and fast sail-  
ing Schooner called the  
**LOUISIANA,**

THAT has ever sailed from this  
Port, sails from Easton for Balti-  
more on Wednesdays about nine or ten  
o'clock, and from Baltimore for Easton  
on Saturdays, about the same hour.

—ALSO—

A NEW, elegant, and fast Milling  
Schooner, will sail for Baltimore on  
Saturdays from Easton, about nine or  
half past nine o'clock, and from Balti-  
more to Easton on Wednesdays about the  
same hour. Any person or persons  
wishing to embrace this conveyance  
will please to attend at the places  
above mentioned.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton-Point, Septem-  
ber 11, 1804.

42 4

ON Wednesday the 24th inst. will  
be offered at public Sale (if fair)  
if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's  
farm in Bailey's Neck, above Thomas  
Maggi now resides, work Horses, burned  
Cattle and Sheep, amongst the burned  
Cattle, are Oxen, and some good Milch  
Cows, on a credit of nine Months Further  
terms will be made known on the day of  
Sale.—The sale to commence at ten o'clock  
A. M.

GEORGE H. HAYWARD.

October 9th 1804.

43

IN CHANCERY, Oct. 6, 1804.

John Shaward

Vincent Price Taylor, } the bill is to  
and others, } obtain a de-  
} cree for the sale of the real Estate of  
} Thomas Taylor, deceased; for the pay-  
} ment of his debts.

The bill states that Vincent Price  
Taylor, one of the heirs of the De-  
ceased, hath removed out of the State  
and is out of the reach of the process  
of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered  
that the court inquit, by causing a  
copy of this order to be inserted three  
successive weeks in one of the new-  
papers of Easton, before the first day  
of December next, give notice to the  
absent defendant of his application to  
this Court, and of the substance and  
object of the bill, and warn him to ap-  
pear here in person, or by a solicitor  
of this court, to shew cause, if any  
hath, wherefore a decree should not  
pass as prayed.

True copy.

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can

## For Sale.

THREE hundred and thirteen  
acres of very valuable land situ-  
ate in Kent County, within about  
twenty seven miles of the City of Bal-  
timore, of which, about seventy acres  
are wood land. This farm is elegant-  
ly situated on Chelapeake Bay, con-  
venient to fish, oysters and wild fowl.  
The dwelling house has three large  
rooms; and a passage below and six  
lodging rooms on the second floor—  
The garden is a very good one; and  
the place abounds in good fruit. The  
quantity of bank shells on it, is im-  
mense. This property will be sold  
in one lot, or divided as may best suit  
purchasers.

Any person inclined to purchase  
may view the place, and know the  
terms, by applying to the subscriber  
on the premises, or in his absence to  
Mr. Philip Taylor.

JAMES LLOYD.

Sept. 18, 1804.

41 4

NOTICE is hereby given that I  
intend to petition the next Ge-  
neral Assembly of Maryland for an  
act of insolvency to relieve me from  
debts which I am unable wholly to  
discharge.

WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.

Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 11, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given to all  
whom it may concern, that I  
shall apply to the next General As-  
sembly of Maryland for an act to re-  
lieve me from debts which I am un-  
able to pay.

THOMAS HARDING.

Caroline county, Sept. 18, 1804.

## To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Ten-  
ment at the Head of Shoat Creek,  
in Dorchester County, which is now  
in the occupation of Mr. John Vick-  
ers. This Place is the Property of  
Mrs. Ennalls, to whom it would be  
an object to have a good Blacksmith  
settled there, for the convenience of  
her own Farms. For such a Trades-  
man it would be an advantageous situ-  
ation, being not more than two miles  
from Cambridge, and in a well settled  
Neighbourhood.—The Dwelling-  
House is new and very convenient for  
a small Family, as it consists of two  
Rooms below and one above Stairs,  
with a Fire-Place in each; and the  
Tenant may be accommodated with a  
Lot containing from five to ten Acres  
of Land.—ALSO TO BE RENT-  
ED, the FARM in Poplar Neck, Ca-  
roline county, whereon Richard Wil-  
loughby formerly lived as Overseer.  
It consists of three Fields, containing  
each about Eighty or Ninety Thou-  
sand Corn Hills.—For Terms, ap-  
ply to

CH: GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dorchester County, Sept. 24, 1804.

## Notice.

ALL Persons having legal Claims  
Against the subscriber, as securities  
for Samuel Clayton, late Constable for the  
Hundred of Fred Haven in Talbot Coun-  
ty, for Business done by him as Constable  
of the said Hundred, during the time of  
our Service, as a hereby agreed, to pre-  
sent the same to us for Settlement, on or  
before the first day of December next,  
otherwise they will be excluded from any  
Benefit thereafter.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD, &

CHARLES COX,

Securities for Samuel Clayton late  
Constable of Fred Haven Hundred.  
Easton, September 23rd 1804.

#### TO BE SOLD,

At public Sale, on Monday 22d Oc-  
tober, at the House of the Subscri-  
ber in Cambridge.—

SOME Cattle, Horses, Oxen, Ox-  
Carts, Timber Wheel, Household  
Furniture, &c. Also the House and  
Lot in Cambridge where JOSEPH  
KRENE lives: the Lot will be divided  
into Lots of 20 and 30 feet front.—  
The Terms of Sale will be made  
known on the day of Sale.

TO BE RENTED—The DWELL-  
ING HOUSE and GARDEN, &c. where  
DANIEL HOWES Goldsborough lately lived  
—Possession may be had on the 1st  
January next.

CAROLINE GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, 24th Sept. 1804. 3v

## For Sale

SIXTY Thousand Acres of most ex-  
cellent LAND in Wayne County,  
Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Phi-  
ladelphia, and from 15 to 20 from Dela-  
ware.

This Land is admirably calculated for  
Grass and Grain, in a very healthy  
Country, some what hilly, but by no means  
mountainous. It is plentifully supplied  
with good Water, abounds in Milk Sear  
and is within a few miles of the village  
of Delmar, which will probably be the  
County Town. A Turnpike Road is en-  
tered to the south end, near the upper  
end of this land, running from the Sus-  
quehanna to the Delaware, and at the  
Delaware meeting a Turnpike leading  
directly to the North River, a great part  
of which is already completed.

Thirty five families are settled on the tract,  
by purchase from me. Having been on  
the land, I can recommend it, but I am  
sensible that every man who means to pur-  
chase, should examine it personally, as I  
trust the more it is known the better will  
it be liked.

The value of the Tract must be much  
increased by its small distance from Phi-  
ladelphia, there being no large body of  
good unsettled Land, that I know of, so  
near to that City.

One third, or one fourth, of the pur-  
chase money, (as may suit the Buyer)  
must be paid down, the Residue in 1, 2,  
3, 4, or 5 yearly Payments, with in-  
terest.

EDWD. TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804. 1800



THOS. & SAM'L. WAINERIGHT,  
Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES HOLMS, as a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.

Easton, Sept 3<sup>d</sup>, 1804.

A valuable Farm  
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hunting-Creek, which issues out of Miles River in Talbot County: It contains by estimation about 320 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable: A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser—Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,

Attorney in fact.

4<sup>th</sup> September, 1804.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES EARLE DENNY, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber at or before the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 31<sup>st</sup> day of September, Anno Domini 1804.

HENRY BANNING, Ex'r. of

J. E. DENNY.

Sept. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY, is again opened for the instruction of Youth, in the Classics, Mathematics, and other Branches of Education.—Parents who wish their Children to progress in the Mathematics, and at the same time to acquire a knowledge of the English Grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the Classical School, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for Tuition to each Department.

There is a Vacancy for a Boarder not exceeding 12 years of age in the house of the Principal.

Sept. 17, 1804.

All persons in Dorchester county remaining in arrears to the Editor for the Herald and Printing Business, are hereby notified that their accounts are left with Mr. RICH of Cambridge for settlement: They are therefore earnestly requested to prepare themselves for the payment of the balances due immediately.

Commission Business.

The subscriber has commenced the commission business at No. 6, Pratts Street, for the sale of

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, &c.

AND solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public. Of this they may rest assured—that all business entrusted to his care shall be transacted with punctuality and integrity.

SAMUEL WRIGHT,

Baltimore, August 10<sup>th</sup> 1804.

For Sale,

PART of a tract of Land, called BROOMLY LAMBERTH, containing about five hundred acres. For terms apply to WILLIAM RICHMOND, living near the Premises, or to

JAMES DAVIDSON.

Queen Anne's County, }  
July 25, 1804. } 35 6w

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Proprietors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company will be held at Wilmington on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of 10 month (October) next, for the purpose of choosing two directors in the room of Robert Wharton and George Gale, Esquires, resigned.

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.

Wilmington, 9<sup>th</sup> Mo. 14<sup>th</sup> 1804.

Will be Sold  
AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 10<sup>th</sup> October, (if fair,) or the first fair day, at the farm of the subscriber lying on Miles River, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with good security—A number of valuable work horses and oxen, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, and hogs, with a variety of farming utensils, such as ploughs, harrows, &c. &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HUGHES.

Miles-River, Sept. 22, 1804.

N. B. A valuable pair of well broke carriage horses at private sale.

MARYLAND.

GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM 1804.

ORDERED, by the Court, that the Business of the several Counties of the Eastern Shore, standing for Trial in this Court, be arranged in the following order:

Cecil & Kent—On Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, of the first week.

Queen Anne's & Caroline—On Friday and Saturday in the same week.

Dorchester & Talbot—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the second week.

Worcester & Somerset—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the same week.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Cecil and Kent counties, be returnable on the first day of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted in the subpoenas.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, be returnable on Friday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Dorchester and Talbot counties, be returnable on Monday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Worcester and Somerset counties, be returnable on Thursday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Court cause this order to be published weekly, for four weeks, in the Easton papers.

Test.

JAMES EARLE, Jr. Clk.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year.

The House & Lots

Where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1804.

To be Rented,

The two Tenements now occupied by Joseph Hopkins, and Doctor Earle.

THE Subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD-NICOLS,

Aug. 20, 1804.

Princess Anne, 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1804.

From the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND.

H. J. CARROLL.

LANDS FOR SALE  
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9<sup>th</sup> of Oct. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.

On Wednesday the 10<sup>th</sup>, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-tank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

On Thursday the 11<sup>th</sup>, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 339 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco—The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber—The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c.

On Friday the 12<sup>th</sup> of the same month—A farm on the Devils Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Fifty nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty four acres of valuable marsh—The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are durable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality—The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND, } Trustees  
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, }

Somerset County,

Princess Anne, July 21<sup>st</sup> 1804. } 33

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required; to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,

Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1<sup>st</sup> 1804.

N. B. The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present yard, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Tan and Curry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Office.

50 dollars reward.

RAN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named JIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age. If he has not got time one to shave him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers, Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.

August 28, 1804.

37

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAM'L CHAMBERLAINE, } Executors  
N. HAMMOND, }  
H. HOLLYDAY, }

Easton, 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1804.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as early as possible.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'x.

Aug. 28, 1804.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime nice Seed Wheat, of the red chaff bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH.

Perry-Hall. August 26<sup>th</sup>, 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren Creek spring—I had been, for several weeks very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move.—During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and had often obliged to lie down—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious.—In this situation I went to Barren Creek spring towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial: I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor—Although I had only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20<sup>th</sup> 1804.

The Testimony of Charles Vaughan. I was taken about the 21<sup>st</sup> of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in twelve hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren Creek spring; determined to give the water a fair trial—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; basted in it every morning and evening—This, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I had only three weeks, I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.





# Eastern Shore

# Intelligencer.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. xvth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1804.

[NO. 745.]

From the Political and Commercial Register.

TO THE MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

SIR,

To your acknowledged attempt to corrupt my fidelity as a citizen, by engaging my services to support the reasonings of a foreign minister, you have dared to add the atrocity of impeaching the truth of my declaration, which had been made under the sacred obligation of an oath.

In the nature of your employment, and the paucity of your means, you might have found an excuse, as well as a motive, for the former part of your conduct; in the mortification of your failure only, can even the shadow of a cause be traced for this last departure from all that is honorable, just and true.

The guarantee of the nation will protect your person; but, as that guarantee cannot, in this country, be extended, by any construction, to invest a foreign minister, with the privilege of falsely charging a citizen of the United States with perjury, and of promulgating that charge through the medium of a newspaper, neither your office, nor all the sanctions of diplomacy shall restrain my refutation of the deliberate falsehood, nor prevent the refutation being made through the same channel.

In your belief that "political intolerance" had prepared me to receive with "less reluctance" the communication of your proposals, you may have exhibited a correct view of your own mind, however grossly you were deceived in the analogy which it suggested.

The circumstances of that communication were faithfully and correctly detailed in my deposition, and, on a careful review of that statement, I solemnly affirm that every part of the deposition is true. I shall therefore leave you to enjoy the honor and benefit of the evasions and contradictions which you have attempted. By those contradictions you have endeavored to invalidate the disinterested oath of a man, who, in the relations of private character, would deem himself degraded by a comparison with the Marquis de Casa Yrujo. A man, sir, who holds testimonials of personal worth, and public service, from different chief magistrates of his nation, which will obtain equal consideration with your boasted nobility, for they are certainly quite as honorable, and even of more ancient date than the title you bear.

You doubtless presumed that you had only to contradict "the editor of a newspaper, whose sheets" (notwithstanding you had selected them to diffuse your elucidations!) "are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, who is without a place in the government, and without personal influence," effectually to dissipate all that he had stated under the obligations of his oath. In this presumption, however, you have only betrayed "a wicked heart and a miserable head." Where we are both known, it is not, I hope, an undue assumption to suppose that I should obtain equal credence with Mr. Yrujo, abstracted from the sanctions of my oath.

On the present occasion your magnanimity has forced me to a course of

proceeding, in the vindication of my truth, of which, under all the "political intolerance," you have mentioned, I had heretofore scorned to avail myself. By the nature of your infamous imputation, I am compelled, for the information of those to whom I may be unknown, to exhibit such documents as, in connexion with the facts I have stated, may establish my claims to belief against the contradictions with which you have unblushingly dared to attack me.

When my fellow citizens of the United States, and the people of other countries, shall have examined these vouchers of character, the publication of which has been thus extorted from me; when they have reflected that on the part of Major Jackson there could not have existed a single motive for misstatement or departure from truth in framing his deposition; when they shall likewise have reflected that on the part of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, every motive arising out of mortification, every wish to avert the consequences of his unsuccessful attempt, were combined in the most forcible degree, to prompt his perversion of the truth; when these results are dispassionately considered, there will remain but one opinion on the subject.

Yes, sir, I even persuade myself that your own nation, thus informed, will pronounce that you have prostrated the dignity of your office, and violated moral obligation.

Your idle threat of "demanding the punishment of said Jackson from the government" I laugh to scorn, and consign to its merited contempt.

It is not in this country that a citizen can be punished for obeying the laws by disclosing the designs of a foreign minister. Nor is it within the control of any government to prevent a citizen of the United States from repelling such a charge as you have brought against me; nor of giving his refutation of the calumny through the same medium, with that you have chosen for its promulgation, a public newspaper; could any other doctrine prevail, our citizens would indeed become the miserable vassals of those "distinguished slaves," about whom you have prated.

W. JACKSON.

Philadelphia, October 9, 1804.

From the letters with which I was honored by general Washington, I have selected the two, which are subjoined, on account of their dates, and the subjects to which they relate.

The first was received on the expiration of my military service, which, at the age of twenty four, had embraced the period of the American war.

The second was received when I was leaving the family of Gen. Washington (then President of the United States) to enter on the practice of the law.

It was my pride and my happiness to preserve the friendship of that exalted man to the close of his illustrious life.

Princeton, Nov. 1, 1783.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter reached me yesterday, and informed me of your intention to embark next week for Europe.

Wishing, from the esteem I entertain for your character, to render you every service in my power, I could not avoid troubling you with the two in-

closed letters—though your acquaintance in France made it almost unnecessary.

You will please to accept my thanks for your obliging offer, and my wishes for your safe, pleasant and prosperous voyage.

With great esteem,

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

Major Jackson.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

At the same time, that I acknowledge the receipt of your letter notifying me of your intention to enter upon a professional pursuit, and during the ensuing term propose yourself for admittance as a practitioner of law in the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, I beg you to be persuaded that my best wishes will accompany you in that or in any other walk into which your interest or inclination may lead you.

That your determination is the result of the best view you have of your circumstances and expectations, I take for granted, and therefore shall say nothing, which might embarrass the decision; but with pleasure equal to the justice of it shall declare to you, that your department has been regulated by principles of integrity and honor, and that the duties of your station have been executed with ability; and I embrace the occasion your address affords me, to thank you for all your attentions, and for the services which you have rendered me since you have been a member of my family.

Let your departure from it be made perfectly convenient to yourself—and believe me to be, with sincere esteem and regard,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and obliged servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Major Jackson.

The following letter was addressed to me by general Lincoln, when I resigned the office of assistant secretary at war—And it is my boast, as it has been my happiness, to have enjoyed for twenty six years, the constant esteem and affection of this gallant soldier, this most amiable, and most respectable man.

Princeton, October 30, 1783.

I was this morning honored, my dear friend, with the receipt of your letter of this date, purporting your wish to resign the office of assistant secretary at war.

While my own ease and convenience, in a tone loud and explicit, caution me against complying with your request, the more silent, but persuasive voice of friendship and justice prevail, and tell me, that I must sacrifice the former, to your interest and happiness, and that I must however reluctantly, as your future prospects in life are involved in the measure, accept your resignation.

Permit me, my dear sir, before I take leave of you, to return you my warmest thanks for your meritorious services in the field, as my aid de camp, as well as for those you have rendered as my assistant in the war office. These services, I have the pleasure to assure you, have been seen, also, acknowledged and approved by your country;—besides I have enjoyed

real satisfaction in your private friendship, your faithfulness and integrity, have hourly increased by affection and esteem for you. Adieu, my dear friend, that the best of Heaven's blessings may encircle you, that your path in life may be smooth and prosperous, your course through it easy and happy, and that you may finally smile, in unceasing bliss, is the prayer of your affectionate friend.

B. LINCOLN.

Major Jackson.

The following is one of several letters which were written by Mr. Jefferson to introduce me to the American ministers in Europe, Not having visited Spain this letter was not delivered to its address. It was transmitted to Mr. Jefferson, and returned by him to me, since he has been president of the United States.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

The bearer hereof is major Jackson, formerly of the army, and afterwards of the president's family. Supposing it possible he may see you at Madrid, I with pleasure make him known to you, as a gentleman of information, talents and worth. He merits well your attentions you can shew him, and I also will be thankful for them, should he, from the circumstances of the times, need your official interferences. I am sure that, as one among our best citizens, he will have the benefit of them. I am with sincere and constant attachment,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate friend,

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Short, minister resident of the United States of America at the Hague, and one of their commissioners plenipotentiaries now at Madrid.

Were it necessary to multiply these proofs, they could be drawn from my correspondence with the most respectable men of our country, among whom I may here be permitted to introduce the name of general Pinkney, under whose command, and in whose regiment I served as a subaltern, and captain in the first years of the revolutionary war. It was then my pride to emulate the noble example, as it has been my happiness, for almost thirty years, to preserve the esteem and affection of this distinguished statesman and soldier.

No impartial, no honest man can for a moment believe, that a character thus acquired and maintained, could have been departed from by the smallest mistatement of a most contemptible communication, in which the person making the representation had not even the shadow of an interest for perverting the truth.

Enough, I trust, has now been stated to repel the scandalous aspersions.

More would be unnecessary, and thus much required to vindicate the integrity of an honest fame.

W. JACKSON.

LONDON.

This metropolis, comprehends, besides London, Westminster and Southwark, no less than 45 villages of considerable extent, independent of a vast



occasion of buildings upon the open fields in the vicinity. Its length is 8 miles, its breadth nearly 3, and its circumference 26. It contains above 8000 streets, lanes, alleys & courts, and more than 65 different squares; its houses, warehouses, and other buildings, make 162,000; besides 246 churches and chapels, 207 meeting-houses for Dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and 6 synagogues for the Jews, which in all make 502 places of worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of Parliament, is estimated at 1,250,000; among these are found about 50,000 common prostitutes, and no less than 60,000 thieves, coiners, and other bad people of that description. The annual depredations on the public, by this numerous body of pillagers, are estimated at the sum of 2,100,000, sterling. In this vast city there are, moreover, upwards of 4000 seminaries for education; 8 institutions for promoting morality; 10 institutions for promoting the arts; 122 asylums for the indigent; 17 for the sick and lame; 13 dispensaries; 704 charitable institutions; 56 courts of justice; 745 professional men connected with various departments of the law. There are 13,500 vessels trading to the river Thames in the course of a year, and 4000 waggons going and returning to the Metropolis in the same period, including their repeated voyages.

The amount of exports and imports to and from the Thames is estimated at 66,811,932, sterling annually, and the property floating in this great city every year, is 170,000,000, sterling. These circumstances may be sufficient to convince us of the amazing extent and importance of the capital of the British Empire.—*Police of the Metropolis.*

## THE HERALD.

EASTON,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 23.

Departed this life, on Friday the 5th instant, at his seat near the city of Annapolis, in the 54th year of his age, General JOHN HOSKINS STONE.

On Thursday, the first day of November next, will be celebrated at Christ Church in Easton, an Act of "PRAYER and THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for the Fruits of the Earth, and all the other Blessings of his merciful Providence;" agreeably to the Order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States. Also a Sermon will be delivered suitable to the occasion;—Divine Service beginning at half past eleven.

"When thou hast eaten, and art full, then thou shalt bless the LORD thy God, for the good Land which he hath given thee. Deut. 8. 10.

Beware that thou forget not the LORD thy God, in not keeping his Commandments, and his Judgments, and his Statutes."—Ver. 11.

"Whoso offereth me Thanks and Praise, he honoureth me; and to him that ordereth his Conversation right, will I show the Salvation of God."—Ps. 50. 28.

From the Bee.

MR. PRINTER;

Having attended public worship for some time past in one of the churches in this city, it is with real concern that I have witnessed the neglect and decline of psalmody in the congregation. That part of divine worship is so attractive, so decent and so edifying, when well performed, that to suffer it to droop and expire must argue the existence of very injurious motives in society. It cannot be denied that praise is equally a religious duty with prayer and preaching. And the clergyman would be as justifiable in omitting prayer as the congregation in refusing praise. The duty and importance of singing praise is so obvious that it is universally acknowledged, and the practice adopted among all the nations of the earth, from the African Hottentot to the most enlightened European. In no part of our country can

it be found where "two or three are met together" for social worship without offering praise to him in whose name they are assembled. What then are we to think of a congregation of polite, opulent and respectable citizens, worshipping the Deity with cold and thankless hearts and silent tongues? (We have no allusion to that denomination whose principles are opposed to music of every kind.)

I am not ignorant of the causes from which the defection of which I am speaking may arise. Many are incapable of taking a part in singing, but not of promoting it. If every household in the congregation who does not sing himself would contribute his mite towards teaching and encouraging those who would sing, there would be no want of church music. But in general a large proportion of the assembly are able to assist in singing, with decency if not with taste and excellence. Why, then, it is asked, has the preacher the mortification of reciting a psalm to empty galleries, and reading an hymn to a dumb auditory? The answers are various. One is too old, another too bashful, another too proud, another too indolent, among those who attend the worship, and others are too fond of idleness and pleasure to attend regularly, to the praise of the Deity. One "has married a wife and cannot," and another is striving to get married and will not, continue with the choir of which they were members. Thus from false delicacy, false pride, and indifference to public worship in general, the church exhibits the singular and disreputable spectacle of a worshipping congregation believing in the duty of praising their maker, and abounding with professed choristers, and yet neglecting to raise a single note to Heaven. One would think if they were silent "the stones in the street would cry out" to the glory of the Redeemer. But such things are.

To devise a remedy for this evil, or point out the proper source from which it should be applied, perhaps I am not competent. I can, however, predict as much as this, that if there is not more attention and unanimity in the singers, and more liberality in the congregation to assist and promote singing, the time is speedily approaching when there will be neither preachers to preach or pray, or hearers to hear, in the church of which we are speaking. Not that singing is all or most important to keeping a congregation together; but that the same indifference, covetousness, idleness, or whatever else may occasion the disuse of singing, will naturally and consequently bring preaching, praying, and religious assemblies to an end altogether.

### HORRID MURDER.

The recent murder of Ira Lane, who was murdered on the 27th ult. aged 7 years, by David Williams, aged 29, both of the town of Milton, and county of Cayuga, depicts the depravity of the human heart, and the imbecility of the human mind, in so impressive a manner as to leave no doubt that without the protection of Divine Providence, man, left to himself, becomes his own destroyer. The circumstances attending this inhuman and awful murder, are marked in so peculiar a manner, as to disarm the vain boast of self sufficiency; and if this atrocious act is duly considered, will direct us to look up to that God from whom we have our being, as our only shield and defence from the seductive snares of our frail and depraved natures. The circumstances which attended the awful catastrophe are as follow: The said David Williams, when he was examined before the magistrate, after committing the horrid deed, declared that he was tired of existence, and determined to rid himself of the burthen of life—and at first determined to commit suicide: but the fear of a future punishment after this life, and self-murder being an offence against the supreme being, that, if he died instantly he would have no time for repentance, therefore thought, if he killed another person he must necessarily undergo the terms of law before execution, which would afford him an opportunity for repentance. After abandoning the idea of self-murder, for the reasons above stated, he sent for a young woman of his acquaint-

ance, in the neighbourhood, to come to his father's house to see him (the day he committed the deed) or it would be too late, after that, for the purpose he had in view, by requesting the interview. She having refused to come, he then determined to kill the first person that came in his way. Shortly after the refusal of the young woman being made known to him, the unfortunate Ira Lane, a neighbour's child, was going home from school, and saw Williams, with a gun in his hand, near the house of his (Williams's) father, and familiarly asked him if he was going to shoot a hawk? Williams replied in the affirmative, and instantly discharged his gun at the boy, which slightly wounded him in the abdomen—after which he carried the boy in the house, and laid him on a bed. The boy called for his father—Williams told him he would go and call him, but went for his axe, bringing it concealed behind him. The boy having followed him, he took him a second time and put him to bed, and then struck him three blows with the edge of his axe, aiming at his neck, the two first missing the same mangled his face prodigiously, but the third cut off his head; after which Williams retired within a wood near the fatal spot awaiting his pursuers, who shortly after came up with him. At their approach he made no attempt to escape, but surrendered himself without resistance. When being carried before a magistrate, he confessed the fact, and assigned the foregoing reasons as the cause, exhibited no signs of sorrow or confusion for what he had done. He was committed to Canandaigua goal, there to await the sitting of the supreme court.—On being asked, if he was condemned to be hung, would he wish to be reprieved, he answered in the negative, but said he wished not to be tried till he had time to repent. The reason he assigned for selecting the child for the victim, was his being young and innocent, and needed no time for repentance.

Three things we infer from this monstrous deed, from the conduct of the murderer.—First, the frailty of human reason.—Secondly, the total depravity of the human heart.—Thirdly, a belief in a future state, having a great influence upon the most abandoned, to deter them from the commission of crimes, and sink man far below the brute creation.

The Indian executed in the same county for murder assigned the same reason for committing the act. It is worthy of remark, in favor of the population of the country, that the spectators who attended his execution were computed at 8000.

[Herkimer paper.

### VERMONT ELECTION.

From the returns received, there is no doubt of the Federalists having succeeded in re-electing their candidates for the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, and treasurer for that state by handsome majorities. Gen. Chittenden and Gen. Chamberlain, both Federalists, are re-elected members of Congress by large majorities.

Poulson's paper.

Letters from New Orleans, to the 26th of August, received yesterday morning by the mail, announce the prevalence of the usual autumnal fevers, which had proved fatal to a number of strangers: Among the victims to it we are concerned to hear of the death of Hoare Brown's Trifle, collector, of that port.—*Phila. pap.*

The report of Governor CLARKSON'S death is said to be premature.

### MEDAL AWARDED.

Extract from the Minutes of the Philadelphia company of bookfellers, September 7th, 1804.

On Motion Resolved,

That the gold medal offered by the Philadelphia company of bookfellers for the greatest quantity of printing paper, not less than ten reams, manufactured of other materials than linen, cotton or woollen rags, be awarded to Mr. William Young of the Delaware paper mills, for eleven reams of excellent printing paper, manufactured

from American mulberry roots and barks, made of gum bark.

Resolved,

That in the opinion of this company, Wm. Young deserves public patronage for the very laudible exertions he has made in discovering substitutes for the articles usually employed in the manufacture of paper, and for the very great variety of papers he has produced, manufactured from articles not hitherto generally used for that purpose.

Signed,

MATHEW CAREY,

President.

Attest,

William Bradford, Secretary.

DESSALINES, whom we mentioned sometime since as having been appointed governor of Hayti for life, with the power of nominating his successor, is consolidating, if not perpetuating, his power. He has at length assumed the imperial purple. He was proclaimed Emperor on the 15th of September, with probably more general acclamations than took place in Paris at the time when his great prototype was elevated to the same high dignity. Captain Sealy informs us, the rejoicings and illuminations at the Cape continued three successive days.

If the people of St. Domingo are to be governed by a written constitution, we presume it will be modelled after that of the French, with such deviations only as local circumstances may render necessary; and that the companions of Dessalines will be created titular dignitaries of the empire, marshals, constables, arch-chancellors and members of the legion of honour!

The consequences of this event, may be the termination of hostilities between the two governments of their majesties Napoleon and Dessalines. Since all reasonable grounds for continuing the war may be considered as removed, the latter having merely followed closely the example which had been set him by the former, and no doubt conceives that he holds his power by a tenure at least equally honourable and equally just.

We know not when it is intended to celebrate the coronation of the Emperor. If we may judge from the preparations which are making, it will be in a style of unusual splendor; and, as so long a journey would be too fatiguing for the pope, it is not unreasonable to suppose his majesty will create a cardinal out of some of his own relations, that the august ceremony may correspond in all respects with that of his "dearly beloved cousin."

N. Y. paper.

WASHINGTON, October 10.

Advices from Commodore Preble of May 15th state, that he had procured from the king of Naples the gun boats for aiding his operations against Tripoli, and that he had proceeded to Messina, where they lay, for the purpose of equipping them.

Information received by us since the date of our last paper confirms the news of the arrival of the John Adams at Gibraltar. The captain of that frigate was instructed to sail without delay for Malta, in case no apprehension was entertained of the hostility of Tunis or the other Barbary powers.—Having satisfied himself on this point, he accordingly sailed from Gibraltar on the 25th.

Under the Hamburg head of the 3d August, it is said that Marshall Bernadotte had just made a demand of a million on that town, and of 600,000 marcs banco on that of Bremen, by way of loan. On this subject a deputation was sent to Paris. An article under the Corsou head, states that a war had broken out in Greece—that the troops of Ali Pacha have been beaten by the natives of the country. Large quantities of gun powder have been sent from Corsou to Parga.—The garrison of Corsou makes no secret of the succour it grants to the insurgents.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the John Adams, dated Gibraltar, July 26, 1804.

"War is expected almost immediately between Spain and the United States. The Moors are fitting out their whole force, for what purpose is not known."



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since our last the mail has furnished  
us with London dates to the 17th,  
Glasgow to the 21st, and Bordeaux to  
the 18th August inclusive, via New  
York.

The political aspect of Europe, at  
the date of our last advices, had ex-  
perienced very trifling variations—  
The hackneyed subject of invasion still  
continued the subject of much specu-  
lation in the diplomatic circles—and  
in despite of the vaunted confidence  
and security of the British, their fears  
are manifest. Their presses continua-  
lly teem with "dispatches" from  
their Admirals off the French Stations,  
containing this important intelligence,  
that the enemy's flotilla were safe in  
port; that the Brest fleet was in com-  
plete readiness for sea; and only waited  
an opportunity to elude the vigilance of  
his majesty's cruisers.

The last Hamburg mail, (accord-  
ing to the Greenock editor) brings  
accounts of an attempt, by Lord Nel-  
son, to annoy the French near Mar-  
seilles, it, which he is said to have cap-  
tured and burnt 5 Genoese ships, and  
taken possession of the largest of  
Hieres Isles, to the south of Toulon,  
with 1800 men and 15 pieces of can-  
non, and established there an hospital  
for 600 sailors. (Nelson's fleet off  
Toulon consists of 27 sail.) This  
comes in such a questionable shape, as  
to induce a suspicion of its authentic-  
ity: for who is ignorant of the facility  
with which English paragraphists ma-  
nufacture news?

Telegraphs.

An inhuman wretch driving a cow  
from Rumford Market to London, a  
distance of 12 miles on Monday, the  
animal being over driven laid herself  
down, when the savage brute set a dog  
upon her, who tore her lips to pieces;  
he goaded her behind to make her rise,  
but she was unable; being ingenious  
in cruelty, he put lighted straw to her  
and literally burned her eyes out; she  
was at length obliged to be killed on the  
spot. Some passengers, shocked at his  
barbarity, took him into custody, and  
gave him in charge of a civil offi-  
cer.

London paper.

## Cattle and Sheep

FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday the 6th of November,  
if fair, (if not the next fair day,) will  
be offered for public sale at the  
farm of the subscriber, adjoining the  
Court House Bridge, a number of  
Cattle and Sheep; amongst the former  
there will be some valuable steers,  
and several good milch cows—Twelve  
months credit will be given for all  
sums above six pounds, upon giving  
bond with approved security—Further  
particulars will be made known  
on the day of sale. The sale will be-  
gin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY HOLLYDAY.  
Ratcliffe, Oct. 20, 1804. 45

## Public Sale,

ON

A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS—

THE Subscriber offers for Sale  
on Tuesday the 30th instant, at  
her dwelling-house in Easton, a  
variety of articles consisting of House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture, such as  
Beds, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses  
&c.—Also, the Time of a Negro Wo-  
man for seven years.

MARY BOND.  
Easton, Oct. 9, 1804. 3w

N. B. The sale will begin at 2  
o'clock. Cash will be required for all  
sales under ten dollars, and notes with  
approved security for all other sales  
above that sum.

M. B.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be offered for Sale by order of  
the Orphans Court of Talbot county,  
on the first of November,

PART of the Personal Estate of  
Capt. John Dickinson, late of  
Talbot county, consisting of all kind  
of Stock, Household Furniture, a  
Kiln or Bricks. The Terms of the  
Vendue will be made known on the  
day of sale by me.

SARAH DICKINSON, Ex'x.  
Oct. 23, 1804.

## TO BE SOLD.

On Saturday the tenth of November  
next, agreeably to a Decree of the  
Chancellor of the state of Maryland,  
LOT OF LAND, situated on the  
Bay Side, in Talbot county, the  
property of Collinson Haddaway, de-  
ceased.—It contains Fifteen Acres, &  
is well adapted to Corn, Wheat and  
Tobacco. On this Land is a good  
Apple Orchard and many other valua-  
ble Fruit-Trees.—This Land will be  
sold on a Credit of Twelve Months,  
the purchaser giving bond with ap-  
proved security and interest from the  
day of sale.

WM. W. HADDAWAY.

Trustee.

Oct. 23, 1804. 3w  
N. B. The Creditors of the De-  
ceased are desired to present their re-  
spective Claims to the Chancellor with-  
in four months from the day of Sale.

W. W. H.

NOTICE is hereby given that a  
general meeting of the Propri-  
etors of the Chesapeake and Delaware  
Canal Company will be held at Wil-  
mington on the 23d day of 10 month  
(October) next, for the purpose of  
choosing ten directors in the room of  
Robert Whiston and George Gale,  
Esquires, resigned.

EDWARD GILPIN, Sec'y.  
Wilmington, 9th Mo. 14th 1804.

## To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Lot at present occu-  
pied by James Addings—A part of  
the house being calculated and ready  
furnished for a school room, it would be an el-  
ligible situation for a person in that line.  
For terms apply to

ROBERT MOORE,

OR

JAMES NEALE.

Easton, 10 Mo. 9th. 1804. 43

## TO BE SOLD,

A Public Vendue, on Wednesday the  
seventh of November next, if fair,  
if not, the next fair day, at the late  
Dwelling of John Wilson, deceased,  
of Talbot county, near King's town,  
A VALUABLE stock of Horses,  
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with  
the Crabs of Corn and some Corn Fod-  
der.—Also, Household and Kitchen  
Furniture, Farming Utensils, with o-  
ther articles too tedious to mention.  
The property (excepting the Corn  
which must command Cash) will be  
sold on a credit of nine months, the  
purchaser giving bond or note, with  
approved security, bearing interest  
from the date. Further particulars  
will be made known on the day of sale,  
and attendance given by

WILLIAM WILSON, Ex'or,

AND

ANN WILSON, Ex'x.

N. B. Sale to commence at 10  
o'clock.  
Talbot county, Oct. 16, 1804.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the said  
Deceased's Estate are requested to come  
forward and settle their accounts; and  
those having Claims against said Es-  
tate are requested to exhibit the same,  
legally authenticated, to

WILLIAM WILSON, Ex'or,

AND

ANN WILSON, Ex'x.

Oct. 16, 1804. 3v

NOTICE is hereby given that I  
shall apply to the next General  
Assembly of Maryland for an act to  
relieve me from debts which I am un-  
able to pay.

GEORGE HOUSTON.

Worcester county. 6w

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Subscriber of Worcester county  
intends preferring a petition to the  
next Legislature of Maryland for an  
act to relieve him from debts which  
he is unable to pay.

EZEKIEL WISE.

Snow Hill, Oct. 10, 1804.

Those Gentlemen who are in-  
debted to the Editor of this Paper are  
respectfully requested to call and set-  
tle their Accounts.—The Editor is ex-  
tremely anxious to discharge his own  
debts, but he cannot pay them off with-  
out the Assistance of his Customers.

## Notice,

The most elegant and fast sail-  
ing Schooner called the  
LOUISIANA,

THAT has ever sailed from this  
Port, sails from Easton for Balti-  
more on Wednesdays about nine or ten  
o'clock, and from Baltimore for Easton  
on Saturdays, about the same hour.

—ALSO—

A NEW, elegant, and fast sailing  
Schooner, will sail for Baltimore on  
Saturdays from Easton, about nine or  
half past nine o'clock, and from Balti-  
more to Easton on Wednesdays about the  
same hour. Any person or persons  
willing to embrace this conveyance  
will please to attend at the places  
above mentioned.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton-Point, Septem- }  
ber 11, 1804. 42 4

ON Wednesday the 24th inst. will  
be offered at public Sale (if fair)  
if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's  
farm in Bailey's Neck, where Thomas  
Maggs now resides, work Horses, burned  
Cattle and Sheep, amongst the burned  
Cattle, are Oxen, and some good Milch  
Cows, on a credit of nine Months Further  
terms will be made known on the day of  
Sale.—The sale to commence at ten o'clock  
A. M.

GEORGE H. HAYWARD.

October 9th 1804. 43

IN CHANCERY, Oct. 6, 1804.  
John Seward

Vincent Price Taylor, }  
and others, }  
obtain a de-  
crece for the sale of the real Estate of  
Thomas Taylor, deceased, for the pay-  
ment of his debts.

The bill states that Vincent Price  
Taylor, one of the heirs of the De-  
ceased, hath removed out of the state  
and is out of the reach of the process  
of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered  
that the complainant, by causing a  
copy of this order to be inserted three  
successive weeks in one of the news-  
papers of Easton before the first day  
of December next, give notice to the  
absent defendant of his application to  
this Court, and of the substance, and  
object of the bill, and warn him to ap-  
pear here in person, or by a solicitor  
of this court, to shew cause, if any  
hath, wherefore a decree should not  
pass as prayed.

True copy.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

## For Sale.

THREE hundred and thirteen  
acres of very valuable land situ-  
ate in Kent County, within about  
twenty seven miles of the City of Bal-  
timore, of which, about seventy acres  
are wood land. This farm is elegantly  
situated on Chesapeake Bay, con-  
venient to fish, oysters and wild fowl.  
The dwelling house has three large  
rooms, and a passage below and six  
lodging rooms on the second floor—  
The garden is a very good one, and  
the place abounds in good fruit. The  
quantity of bank shells on it, is im-  
mense. This property will be sold  
in one lot, or divided as may best suit  
purchasers.

Any person inclined to purchase  
may view the place, and know the  
terms, by applying to the subscriber  
on the premises, or in his absence to  
Mr. Philip Taylor.

JAMES LLOYD.

Sept. 18, 1804. 41 4w.

NOTICE is hereby given that I  
intend to petition the next Ge-  
neral Assembly of Maryland for an  
act of insolvency to relieve me from  
debts which I am unable wholly to  
discharge.

WILLIAM P. RIDGAWAY.

Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 1st, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given to all  
whom it may concern, that I  
shall apply to the next General As-  
sembly of Maryland for an act to re-  
lieve me from debts which I am un-  
able to pay.

THOMAS HARDING.

Caroline county, Sept. 18, 1804.

## To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the Ten-  
ement at the Head of Shoal Creek,  
in Dorchester County, which is now  
in the occupation of Mr. John Vick-  
ars. This Place is the Property of  
Mrs. Ennalls, to whom it would be  
an object to have a good Blacksmith  
settled there, for the convenience of  
her own Farms. For such a Trade-  
man it would be an advantageous situ-  
ation, being not more than two miles  
from Cambridge, and in a well-fertile  
Neighbourhood.—The Dwelling-  
House is new and very convenient for  
a small Family, as it consists of two  
Rooms below and one above Stairs,  
with a Fire-Place in each; and the  
Tenant may be accommodated with a  
Lot containing from five to ten Acres  
of Land.—ALSO TO BE RENT.  
RD, the FARM in Poplar Neck, Ca-  
roline county, whereon Richard Wil-  
loughby formerly lived as Overseer.  
It consists of three Fields containing  
each about Eighty or Ninety Thou-  
sand Corn Hills.—For Terms, ap-  
ply to

CH: GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dorchester County, Sept. 24, 1804.

## Notice.

ALL Persons having legal Claims  
against the subscriber, as securities  
for Samuel Clayton, late Constable for the  
Hundred of Fred Haven in Talbot Coun-  
ty, for Bakers done by him as Constable  
of the said Hundred, during the time of  
our Surrogship are hereby desired, to pre-  
sent the same to us for Settlement, on or  
before the first day of December next,  
otherwise they will be excluded from any  
Benefit thereafter.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD, &

CHARLES COX,

Securities for Samuel Clayton late  
Constable of Fred Haven Hundred.  
Easton, September 25th 1804.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public Sale on Monday 22d Oc-  
tober, at the House of the Subscri-  
ber in CAMBRIDGE.—

SOME Cattle, Horses, Oxen, Oze  
Cart, Timber Wheels, Household  
Furniture, &c. Also the House and  
Lot in Cambridge where JOSEPH  
KRENE lives; the Lot will be divided  
into Lots of 20 and 30 feet front.—  
The Terms of Sale will be made  
known on the day of Sale.

TO BE RENTED—THE DWELL-  
ING HOUSE and GARDEN, &c where  
Doctor Howes Goldsborough lately lived  
—Possession may be had on the 1st  
January next.

CAROLINE GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, 24th Sept. 1804. 3v

## For Sale

SIXTY Thousand Acres of most ex-  
cellent LAND in Wayne County,  
Pennsylvania, about 120 miles from Phila-  
delphia, and from 15 to 20 from Dela-  
ware.

This Land is admirably calculated for  
Grass and Grain, in a very healthy  
Country, some what hilly, but by no means  
mountainous. It is plentifully supplied  
with good Water, abundant in Mill Sites  
and is within a few miles of the village  
of Belbany, which will probably be the  
County Town. A Turnpike Road is en-  
terprised to be soon laid out, near the upper  
End of this Land, running from the Sus-  
quehanna to the Delaware, and at the  
Delaware meeting a Turnpike leading  
directly to the North River, a great part  
of which is already completed.

Thirty five families are settled on the tract,  
by purchase from me. Having been on  
the Land, I can recommend it, but I am  
sensible that every man who means to pur-  
chase, should examine it previously, as I  
trust the more it is known the better will  
it be liked.

The value of the Tract must be much  
increased by its small distance from Phi-  
ladelphia, there being no large body of  
good unsettled Land, that I know of, so  
near to that City.

One third, or one fourth, of the pur-  
chase money, (as may suit the Buyer)  
must be paid down, the Residue in 1, 2,  
3, 4, or 5 yearly Payments, with less  
interest.

EDWD. FILGHMAN,

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1804. 41 4w.



## For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about one thousand bushels of prime white Seed-Wheat, of the red chaff bearded, at two dollars per Bushel.

WM. B. SMITH,  
Perry Hall, August 26th, 1804.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is with great pleasure that I give my testimony to the beneficial effect of the Water of Barren-Creek spring—I had been, for several weeks, very much afflicted with fevers, particularly in the night; my sleep was very disturbed, and in the morning I was so extremely debilitated as to be barely able to move.—During the day, I was oppressed with lassitude, and had often obliged to lie down.—I had also several other symptoms of a habit of body, highly bilious.—In this situation I went to Barren-Creek spring towards the end of last August, determined to give the Water a fair trial: I began immediately upon my arrival to urinate in large quantities; this from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial. The second night that I was there, I was cool, slept sound and undisturbed; my spirits were much exhilarated; I had a fine appetite, and was quite relieved from my oppressive languor.—Although I paid only three days, I returned home quite restored to my usual health.

JAMES KEMP.

July 20th 1804. 36 340  
The Tilt-mill of Charles Vaughan.  
I was taken about the 21st of February, 1799, with a most violent Rheumatism, and was deprived of the use of my limbs in two or three hours after I was taken; I had two Physicians called in immediately who attended me for three months, but found no immediate relief, but still continued in that state until about the middle of August, at which time I went to Barren-Creek spring, determined to give the water a fair trial.—I began immediately upon my arrival to drink it in large quantities; bled in it every morning and evening.—This, from the manner of its operating, being in my opinion the only way to render it beneficial.—The first week I was obliged to ride in a Carriage to the spring—the second and third week I rode on horse back, although I paid only three weeks. I found myself so much relieved, I went home, and in two months I started on a journey of seven hundred miles, which journey I performed with great safety.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

## 50 dollars reward.

RAN away from Cambridge on Wednesday the fifteenth day of August, 1804, a Negro man named TIM, 21 years old, about five feet nine inches high, very black, a flat nose, thick lips, white teeth, a large beard for a Negro of his age, if he has not got some one to slave him, he had a black cloth coat, an over jacket striped with yellow and white, he has been seen with none but coarse shirt and trousers, Whoever takes up the said Negro and brings or secures him so that the owner shall get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by me.

JOHN COOK STEWART.  
August 28, 1804. 37

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers, or to either of them, for payment; and those who are indebted to the Estate are also requested to prepare themselves to settle their respective Debts as speedily as possible.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, }  
N. HAMMOND, }  
HY. HOLLYDAY, }  
Easton, 20th August, 1804. 47.

All persons in Dorchester county remaining in arrears to the Editor for the Herald and Printing Business, are hereby notified that their accounts are left with Mr. RAY of Cambridge for settlement: They are therefore earnestly requested to prepare themselves for the payment of the balances due immediately.

## Principals, 18th August, 1804.

From the indisposition of one of the Trustees, they have concluded to postpone the Sale of the Real Estate of the late WILLIAM ADAMS, deceased, in the same order in which it is advertised to the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, of October next.

LAMBERT HYLAND,  
H. J. CARROLL.

## LANDS FOR SALE

### AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered for sale, on the premises, the estate of the late William Adams, deceased, divided in parcels, and exposed to Auction, on the following days, viz.

On Tuesday the 9th of Oct. next, a comfortable and pleasant House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lawes.

On Wednesday the 10th, part of a tract of Land called Mill Lot, near the head of Tony-rank Creek, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Robert Dashiell.

On Thursday the 11th, that valuable farm at the head of Wicomico Creek, containing 2390 acres—200 of which are arable and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Indian Corn and Tobacco.—The other part is heavily loaded with excellent Timber.—The improvements are, an elegant two story brick dwelling house—Cook room—dairy, smoke house, and many other office houses—two large Barns, Granary, Stables, &c. On Friday the 12th of the same month—A farm on the Devil's Island, containing 438 acres, one hundred and twenty five of which are arable—Forty-nine in woods—and two hundred and sixty four acres of valuable marsh.—The buildings on this farm, are neither elegant nor commodious; but its natural advantages are desirable. It is washed on two sides by the sound, and its situation commands an extensive view over that sheet of water. Its shores abound in fish, oysters, and water fowl, in the different seasons, of the best quality.—The terms of sale directed by the High Court of Appeals are as follow:—The purchaser or purchasers, to give Bond with security to be approved of by the trustees, for the purchase money, payable in the following manner, to wit, One third in twelve months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon.—One third in two years from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon.—And the remaining third in three years with legal interest thereon. The sale on each day will commence at one o'clock, P. M.

LAMBERT HYLAND, } Trustees  
HENRY JAMES CARROLL, }  
Somerset County,  
Princess Anne, July 21st 1804. 33

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Farm in Black-Water, Dorchester county, six miles from Cambridge, which contains upwards of 300 acres of land of the first quality in that part of the county. For terms apply to Samuel Pitt, Esq. who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who also offers for sale forty five acres of excellent wood land within five miles of Easton lying on the road leading from White Marsh Church to Dover Ferry, which will be laid off into lots, if required, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH MARTIN,  
Near the Trappe.

Aug. 1st 1804. 34

N. B. The Firm of Joseph Martin & Co. intend carrying on the Tanning and Carrying Business more extensively than usual the ensuing year at their present yard, where they have for sale a quantity of good hat wool, and will shortly have a large quantity of excellent Leather of all kinds which they will sell low for cash or hides.

As considerable inconvenience attends the custom of taking in hides and skins to Tan and Carry for shares or cash, they beg leave to decline any thing of the kind for the future, but will give cash or leather for these articles.

The dwelling house and some of the lots attached to the yard are offered for rent the ensuing year.

J. M.

BLANK BONDS  
For Sale at this Office.

## To be Rented.

The two Tenements now occupied by Joseph Haskins, and Daniel Burle.

THE Subscriber is now ready to contract with any Person who wants to rent either of the said Houses.

A Second handed Coach for sale on easy terms.

ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.

Aug. 20, 1804. 37

## MARYLAND.

GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM 1804.

ORDERED, by the Court, that the Business of the several Counties of the Eastern Shore, standing for Trial in this Court, be arranged in the following order:

Cecil & Kent—On Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, of the first week.

Queen Ann's & Caroline—On Friday and Saturday in the same week.

Dorchester & Talbot—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the second week.

Worcester & Somerset—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the same week.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Cecil and Kent counties, be returnable on the first day of the term at 10 o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted in the subpoenas.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, be returnable on Friday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Dorchester and Talbot counties, be returnable on Monday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

That all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Worcester and Somerset counties, be returnable on Thursday ten o'clock, A. M. and that the hour of return be inserted as above.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Court cause this order to be published weekly, for four weeks, in the Eastern papers.

Test, JAMES EARLE, Jr. Clk.

## A valuable Farm

### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized and empowered by the Rev. WILLIAM GIBSON, and Mrs. ANN GIBSON, his mother, to sell and dispose of their Farm and Plantation, hereby offers the same for sale. It consists of a very fine and fertile soil adapted to every kind of produce, and is beautifully situated on the waters of Hupting-Creek, which issues out of Miles-River in Talbot County: It contains by estimation about 300 acres of Land, chiefly cleared; and abounds with Fish, Fowl and Oysters in their usual seasons. The title is believed to be indisputable: A liberal credit will be allowed to the purchaser.—Persons desirous of purchasing may know the terms more particularly by applying to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.

OWEN KENNARD,  
Attorney in fact.

4th September, 1804. 38

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Vacation having terminated, EASTON ACADEMY, is again opened for the Instruction of Youth, in the Classics, Mathematics, and other Branches of Education.—Parents who wish their Children to progress in the Mathematics, and at the same time to acquire a knowledge of the English Grammar, may have them instructed in the latter, by sending them during the forenoon into the Classical School, and paying an adequate proportion of the sum allotted for Tuition to each Department.

There is a Vacancy for a Boarder not exceeding 25 years of age in the house of the Principal.

Sept. 17, 1804.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES  
For Sale at this Office.

## TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing year.

## The House & Lots

Where Doctor Martin now lives.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

July 30th, 1804. 35

## Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, at Long's tavern, in Princess Anne, Somerset county, on TUESDAY the 13th November next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, all the Estate legal and equitable of James Ewing, late of Somerset county, deceased, in and to the following tracts, parts of tracts, and parcels of LAND, lying and being in Somerset county aforesaid, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land called Howard's Purchase; all that parcel of land called Turkey Ridge; all that tract or parcel of land called Dorman's Folly; also that tract of land called Dorman's Addition. Also, that tract or parcel of land called the Addition; likewise all that parcel of Marsh lying on Moukin Creek, containing 20 acres; all which lands were conveyed by a certain John Welkins, late of Somerset county, unto the said James Ewing; a plat whereof will be exhibited on the day of sale. The improvements are, a valuable brick Dwelling House, out Houses, &c. The terms of sale are the purchaser or purchasers of the above lands, or any part thereof, shall give bonds to the trustee, with such security as he shall approve, for the payment of one half the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the said day of sale, and the residue, with interest thereon, within two years from the said day of sale.

HANS CREEVEY.

## Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the above named James Ewing, are hereby requested to produce them, with vouchers of the truth thereof, to the Chancellor in the Chancery-Office, within three months from the said 13th day of November, the day of sale above mentioned.

H. C.

Oct. 16, 1804.

113N

THOS. & SAM'L. WAINRIGHT,  
Cabinet and Chair-Makers.

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES HOLMES, at a Tavern. Those who may favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner. By a strict attention to business they hope to gain a share of public patronage.

N. B. An apprentice of good connections will be taken to the above business.

Easton, Sept 3d, 1804. 35

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber of Worcester county intends preferring a petition to the next Legislature of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Snow Hill, Oct. 10, 1804.

WHEREAS William P. Ridgeway, of Queen-Anne's county, has conveyed all his real property of much more value than his debts are generally estimated at, as may appear by said deed of conveyance, apparently in favour certain favorite creditors, and has advertised that he intends to petition the next General Assembly to pass an act to release him from his debts.—It is requested that his creditors meet at the Beaver Dams in said county on the last Saturday in October to remonstrate against the said petition, or any other step that may appear necessary to the interest of the said creditors.

Oct. 9, 1804.

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